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Police Foundation Study Says Brand Name Guns Equal Saturday Night Specials in Crime Usage

High-priced, brand name handguns are used to commit crimes as often as inexpensive, so-called "Saturday Night Specials," according to a two-year Police Foundation study that is highly critical of present efforts to stem firearms abuse.

Released yesterday, a report based on the study reveals that more expensive handguns of well-known manufacturers, notably Colt and Smith & Wesson, are as likely to be used in the commission of felonies such as murder and robbery as are handguns from less familiar producers, that sell for less than \$60.00.

"The analysis of types of firearms confiscated [by police departments] suggests that price is not a significant factor in the handguns used for the commission of crimes," the report stated. "This finding bears directly on the potential of legislative proposals to ban certain types of handguns based on their quality."

The report, which is based to a large ex-

tent on police records from 10 of the nation's 15 largest cities, made a few legislative suggestions of its own. It questioned the effectiveness of the Gun Control Act of 1968, noting that the law "has not fulfilled its goal of helping states combat firearm abuse with their own laws."

"The 1968 act's provision that firearm purchasers need only swear that they are not felons, fugitives, narcotic abusers, or mental defectives — with no verification of the claim — has not been a realistic enforcement tool," the study said. "Thus, we found firearms flowing from states with weak laws into states with strict laws in much the same way heroin and other illegal drugs enter the United States from places

that have few or no restrictions on their production or sale."

Based on study findings that the same gun manufacturers were represented in similar proportions in cities in every region of the country, the report suggested that Federal law or Federally-mandated uniform state laws are required to promote realistic enforcement efforts.

Stolen firearms make up an estimated 20 to 25 percent of the criminal arsenal, the report said, calling gun theft a "significant national problem" and urging Congress and the Executive Branch to give it "careful attention."

The report, entitled *Firearms Abuse: A*
Continued on Page 6

Carter Names Nine-Member Panel To Seek Successor for Kelley

President Carter last month empaneled a nine-member committee, headed by the chief executive officer of the Du Pont Company, to conduct the nationwide search for a new director of the FBI.

The committee, which includes current FBI chief Clarence M. Kelley, will be chaired by Irving S. Shapiro, chairman of the board of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Shapiro, 60, was an attorney in the Criminal Division of the Justice Department from 1943 to 1951.

Attorney General Griffin Bell, in his first press conference since taking office in late January, said last month that he was giving a high priority to finding a replacement for Kelley, who has indicated that he intends to retire by the end of this year.

"I'm concentrating on finding someone," Bell told reporters. "I think it is safe to say I have spent more time on this question than any other."

The importance that Bell has assigned to the search effort was underscored by his announcement that he plans to establish an office for himself at FBI headquarters.

So far, Bell said, the search has been less than successful. "I have not seen too many people that I thought ought to head the FBI," the Attorney General noted.

Bell indicated that he would be looking for someone who could restore the bureau to its former level of prestige. "I'm looking to the time when the FBI is an institution that is respected by all Americans, as they used to think of the FBI," he said.

After his nomination by Carter in December of last year, Bell had stated that he planned to discharge Kelley, the former Kansas City (Mo.) police chief who has been running the FBI since July 1973. When pressed by reporters last month

about the timing of the appointment of a new director, Bell refused to say whether he would retain Kelley until December 31.

"I would say it would not be in the public interest to change the director simply because of a change in the Administration," Bell stated. President Carter had previously stated during his election campaign that he felt Kelley should be dismissed as FBI chief.

The committee appointed by President Carter is expected to submit a list of candidates within 90 days. If those names are rejected, the committee will be asked to extend the search, Bell said.

The other members of the committee appointed by the President are: Mayor Tom Bradley, 59, of Los Angeles; Joseph Timilty, 38, a Massachusetts state senator from Boston; Frederick A. O. Schwartz, 41, a New York attorney and former chief counsel to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence; Associate Justice Susie Marshall Sharp, 69, of the North Carolina Supreme Court; Judge Cruz Reynoso, 45, of the third California District Court of Appeals in Sacramento; Mary Eleanor Wall, 47, a member of the Dupage, Ill., County Board; and Charles Morgan, 46, former head of the Washington legislative office of the American Civil Liberties Union.

At his first press conference Bell also said that he was considering expanding the scope of FBI activities, including assigning to the bureau the narcotics enforcement responsibilities of the Drug Enforcement Administration. The dismantling of DEA would follow such a move, Bell noted.

The Attorney General said that the FBI's jurisdiction might also be broadened to include greater involvement in efforts to combat white collar crime, organized crime, antitrust violations and fraud

CJ Planners Meet in Wyoming, See Greater Scrutiny of LEAA

By R. H. WARD

JACKSON HOLE, Wyo. Evaluation of LEAA-funded programs will be a critical issue in Congress in the coming years and will play a large part in future decisions of the agency, Daniel Cohen, Assistant General Counsel to the House Judiciary Committee, told a group of criminal justice planners meeting here last month.

"One of the main criticisms in Congress is that there is no central understanding of what works and what doesn't work in the fight against crime after eight years and \$4.4 billion of federal funding through LEAA," Cohen said.

The nearly 100 persons attending the bi-annual conference of the National Association of Criminal Justice Planning Directors were also informed of key amendments to the Crime Control Act of 1976, and heard presentations on crime analysis and data presentation.

Charles Lauer, Deputy General Counsel of LEAA, told the gathering that one of the more important amendments centers on greater involvement of state legislatures in the comprehensive criminal justice plans. Problems may arise if the legislature attempts to curtail funding to a specific program, Lauer said, citing several instances where this has already occurred. "There will be more attempts by state legislatures to influence the direction that comprehensive plans are taking," he said.

Mini-Block Grants

The recently adopted mini-block grant procedures also represent a significant change, Lauer said. The mini-block grant

amendment requires state planning agencies to develop procedures for accepting comprehensive plans from jurisdictions or clusters of jurisdictions with a population of at least 250,000, from which a single grant award can then be made if the plan or part of it is approved.

Lauer added that the mini-block grant will reduce paperwork and enable local planning agencies to have more responsibility for planning, evaluation and administration.

The LEAA counsel also described an amendment which permits the development of judicial planning committees with support staff, and which requires that at least \$50,000 be made available for this purpose from existing appropriations. The intent of this is to develop judicial plans for inclusion in the comprehensive state plan, Lauer explained, although he added that the courts must still compete with other agencies for program funding.

The civil rights amendments were also discussed, and they are the "toughest of any Federal program," Lauer said. This amendment increases considerably the potential for funding cut-offs.

A panel presentation chaired by Jeannie Niedermeyer, program manager of LEAA's Victim Assistance Program, addressed the problem of family violence. In fiscal year 1977 \$2.5 million has been allocated to this area, she noted, with more than 30 programs currently receiving federal funds.

Despite this funding, panel members stressed, there is a need to give further con-

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EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

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NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . .

Arson Losses Up 70% In 1976; Expected to Top \$2 Billion

America's 1976 arson losses are expected to exceed \$2 billion, an increase of nearly 70 percent over the previous year's figure of \$1.2 billion, according to a national insurance industry publication.

According to the *Journal of Insurance*, which is published by the Insurance Information Institute, the incidence of arson crimes is climbing at a rate of 20 to 25 percent each year. Arson is the cause of one-fifth of all fires in the United States and of 40 to 50 percent of all financial losses due to fire, the periodical said.

Writing in the January/February issue of the journal, Walter D. Swift, a vice president of the American Insurance Association, said that the total 1976 arson bill, when taking into account the "related consequential losses," might be as high as \$17 billion.

Crime appears to pay for arsonists. Swift observed "The percentage of criminal convictions for arson remains negligible, around one percent," he noted.

Swift proposed changes in existing laws to curb the increase in arson. He urged amendments to allow a wider exchange of information between insurance firms, police and fire departments and prosecutors, and to protect insurers who legitimately resist payment of claims they deem suspicious.

IACP To Develop Training Aids To Help Cops Fight Child Abuse

A specialized training program intended to help police cope with the problem of child abuse and neglect is being created by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

According to IACP, its Human Factors Division is in the process of developing materials on investigative and identification techniques, as well as legal and referral aspects of child maltreatment.

The program is being funded by the National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN), a branch of the Children's Bureau, Office of Child Development, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. NCCAN has sponsored more than 20 other projects designed to develop skills of many kinds of public and professional agencies that deal with child abuse.

As part of its project, IACP will mold training materials to fit police needs, demonstrate them, and make them available to police departments for use in academies, in-service training and community relations programs.

Specific details about the program are available from Dr. Andrew Crosby, Human Factors Division at IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760 Telephone: (301) 948-0922. Ext. 223.

Nassau County, NY Commissioner Acts On Fund Raising Abuses

The police commissioner of Nassau County, New York has urged the adoption of county legislation to control fund raising by police affiliated groups.

Commissioner Daniel P. Guido noted that an organization representing the Hempstead Police Department PBA is conducting a fund raising campaign in the county. "Despite our past repeated protestations, this group refuses to confine its activities to the Village of Hempstead and insists upon soliciting in the areas serviced by the Nassau County Police Department," he charged.

Pointing out that many merchants be-

lieve that the county force is involved in the soliciting, the commissioner stated flatly, "We do not condone such activity and in no way are connected with them."

Guido suggested that any residents or merchants who are asked for a contribution by persons representing themselves as agents of the county force immediately notify their nearest precinct.

"Nassau County police officers are absolutely prohibited from any solicitation of any kind and we will take immediate and appropriate action on any reports of people misrepresenting themselves as being connected with this department," he said.

Criticizing the "high pressure tactics" that were reportedly used by the canvassers, the commissioner pointed out that donations to the police are often given because the citizens fear reprisals by the police or a lessening of police service.

"Though these feats may be absolutely groundless, their existence is the reality with which we must deal and it is precisely the potential for this psychological pressure which motivates our ban on all solicitations," Guido noted, adding that county legislation to control such activities is currently being drafted at his request by the County Attorney's office.

New York PBA Head Resigns; NYCPD Contract Dispute Continues

The head of New York City's Patrolmen's Benevolent Association resigned last month in the wake of a continuing contract dispute with the city over the granting of amnesty to officers who staged disorderly off-duty demonstrations last fall.

Commenting on the reason behind his sudden resignation, Douglas Weaving said the union's 360-member delegate body has refused to "even discuss" the terms of a proposed new contract without a guarantee of total amnesty.

"Because I have not been able to meet the terms set down by the delegate body," he noted. "I do not believe I can function effectively as president of the PBA."

Apparently, the delegates are giving more cooperation to Weaving's successor, Samuel DiMilia, who succeeded to the top union post from his position as first vice president. Shortly after taking office as the union's third president in less than ten months, the new chief executive softened demands for total amnesty.

In his first public appearance as PBA head, DiMilia avoided using the word amnesty, noting "It may not be called amnesty but I'm sure we'll come to an acceptable agreement."

At the same time, the union president renounced as "unacceptable" a tentative contract pact covering 18,000 officers and called for a new round of bargaining with the city.

The proposed contract, which had been accepted by a 51-member PBA negotiating team, had hinged only on the amnesty issue. It included a lump-sum payment of about \$1,400 to each officer and a new work chart which provides 10 additional days off each year.

British Police Educator To Teach At New York City CJ College

A professor of criminology and law enforcement from the British Police College at Bramshill began teaching at New York's John Jay College of Criminal Justice last month as part of the continuing exchange program between the two schools.

Professor Lawrence James Beswick, an

18-year veteran of the British police service, is conducting a comparative police systems course for undergraduates and is teaching comparative police administration to graduate students.

Beswick joined London's Metropolitan Police in 1959 and seven years later became an Inspector in the West Midlands Constabulary. In 1972, he was promoted to Chief Inspector after serving as Administration Inspector at police headquarters.

In addition to his teaching position at Bramshill, the professor currently holds the rank of Superintendent and is a member of the newly formed West Midlands Police which covers a highly industrial area in the Midlands of England.

Beswick received an MA degree in economics from Edinburgh University and an MA in criminology from Keele University. He also holds diplomas in Management Studies and in Systems Management.

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State and Federal Prison Population Rises to Record High

The state and Federal prison population rose 13 percent during 1976 to a record 283,268 inmates, according to a recent survey compiled by *Corrections* magazine.

Meanwhile, a separate study by the Children's Defense Fund (CDF) found that juveniles are still being incarcerated in adult jails throughout the country, often in violation of the law.

The magazine compilation revealed that there were 33,223 more inmates in Federal and state institutions at the end of 1976, compared to the total 1975 prison population of 250,042 inmates. Included for the first time in the survey were 7,690 persons sentenced to state penitentiaries in eight states, but held in county facilities because the prisons were too full.

In analyzing the statistics, Dr. Lloyd E. Ohlin, professor of criminology at Harvard Law School, commented that the criminal justice system, in trying to achieve deterrence through longer sentencing, was making more extensive use of incarceration and the net result "is to produce chaos in the prisons."

Calling the situation "an explosive mixture," Ohlin explained that it was impossible to build secure prisons fast enough to accommodate such a rapid change in public policy.

Overall, 44 states experienced an increase in their inmate populations last year, the survey said. They included New York, up 11 percent from 16,056 to 17,791; New Jersey, up 17 percent from 5,227 to 6,187; and Connecticut, up four percent from 3,060 to 3,186.

On the Federal level, the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) confirmed the upward trend, noting that since its January 1 survey figure of 27,665, the inmate total had climbed to 28,443 on February 6.

Although the survey did not include city or county jail prisoners, *Corrections*

magazine noted that those institutions also seemed to be experiencing population increases and overcrowding.

Corrections officials in 40 states reported that their facilities were overcrowded by the additional crush of inmates. Many administrators said that they have had to put two inmates in cells designed for one, and some noted that they have had to use corridors, basements and other areas for bed space, according to the periodical.

North Carolina's deputy director of prisons, W.L. Kautzky, declared that if one prisoner assaulted another, sexually or otherwise, "we may not be able to isolate him from that situation for two to three weeks until another bed becomes available."

While most states are proposing construction of more prisons, Corrections reports that a national Washington-based group is opposed to the building of new institutions.

A spokesman for the National Moratorium on Prison Construction told the magazine that, "We will not find new ways of dealing with people outside of institutions unless we close the door and really force public policy down new roads."

In response, Dr. James Q. Wilson, a professor of government at Harvard and author of "Thinking About Crime," said that in light of the survey's findings, the argument for a ban on prison construction was difficult to understand.

"Since society clearly wishes its criminal law more effectively enforced," he said, "and since this means rising prison populations, perhaps for a long period, the effect of failing to expand capacities would be to continue to perpetrate conditions of overcrowding that brutalize the very inmates whom the moratorium people seek to protect."

The Children's Defense Fund study,

designed to discover how the rights of juvenile offenders were being protected, was based on an extensive survey of local adult jails and police lockups in nine states.

"Children are in adult jails in every state we visited," the CDF report stated. "No region of the country was immune from the practice. Children were found in jails in cities, medium size counties and sparsely populated rural areas."

Noting that the juveniles were being incarcerated in adult institutions "on serious charges or for no reason at all," the study said that some of the youths were "held by police with no formal charges filed, awaiting a hearing, pending a court disposition, waiting to be transferred to a juvenile facility or serving their sentence in jail—children with all these characteristics were found in jail."

Funded by the Edna McConnell Foundation, the study was headed by former New York State Family Court judge Justine Wise Polier and a former regional director of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Donald Rademacher.

Judge Polier criticized past surveys, noting that the problem is larger than it seems. "National estimates that as many half a million children are held in adult jails annually are conservative because they fail to take into account the many children hidden away in small jails which elude the Census-maker's map and tally," she said.

CDF staff members examined 449 jails in Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia and interviewed dozens of sources.

According to the researchers, 38 percent of the jails visited held children as a matter of policy, and an additional 14.7 percent reported that they occasionally held juveniles.

The study found that the overwhelming

majority of children held in adult jails were not detained for violent crimes and could not be considered a threat to themselves or their communities. Study statistics revealed that 11.7 percent were charged with serious offenses against persons, while almost 18 percent were status offenders and an additional 4.3 percent had committed no offense at all but were incarcerated because they had no place to go.

In regard to the juveniles' age, sex and race, the report stated that 34.2 percent of the youths were 14 and 15 years old, and more than nine percent were 13 years or younger, four out of five were male, and a disproportionate number—31.8 percent—were minority.

According to the report, the length of time and the reason for incarcerating the youths in adult jails were often in violation of state laws. While some states only permit jailing of juveniles for less than 48 hours, the study found that a number of youths in these states had already spent an average of six days in jail. In some states that allow jail detention only before a court hearing and disposition, the researchers found children serving their sentences in jail.

The survey reported that the conditions in most of the institutions visited were "abysmal," noting that the jails were old, dirty and decrepit, with insufficient sanitary, food or medical facilities. Only 9.8 percent of the institutions reported any educational facilities and only 12.4 percent reported any recreational facilities, the report said.

On the Federal level, the study found that the Bureau of Prisons maintained contracts with local jails holding juveniles in all but four states, despite official pronouncements by the Department of Justice against the jailing of children.

The study found that about 600 jails

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Port Police Set Meeting to Discuss Terrorism

An international organization of airport and harbor law enforcement officials will hold its eighth annual conference in Boston on May 23-26 to discuss countermeasures to the growing threat of terrorism and other crimes.

The International Association of Airport and Seaport Police (IAASP) was formed in 1969 to promote cooperation between the port security operations of various countries.

"The concept was that as airports and seaports throughout the world had parallel problems and difficulties, international cooperation, consultation and communication could only improve the operational effectiveness of the individual units," said IAASP Vice President Eric Ellen, the Chief Constable of the Port of London Police. "Being thus born out of necessity, the Association has grown rapidly from its North American roots into a truly world-wide organization."

According to an organization spokesman, the theme of the Boston conference will be "Violent Crime at Airports and Seaports."

"Experience has shown that much forward planning is necessary for the successful containment of an incident involving terrorism and, in this respect, the experience of members who have been unfortunate to have had first hand knowledge will be invaluable to others," the spokesman stated.

IAASP also expressed concern over the impact of terrorist actions on international



IAASP Vice President Eric Ellen

commerce. "It has also been found that the effects of such an incident are not limited to the occurrence itself but there are other far-reaching repercussions of a commercial nature and it is proposed to include an address on the 'Commercial Effects of a Terrorist Incident,'" the spokesman said.

In addition to the terrorism theme, the conference will cover such topics as the training of port police officers, physical security, customs enforcement and intelligence, cargo losses and compensation frauds, and the administration and management of airport and seaport policing.

According to Ellen, the meeting "will be the springboard for the publication of security manuals on container security, protection of shipping against terrorism, physical security at airports and seaports, and security of documents."

The association currently publishes a twice-yearly newspaper, entitled "Terminal," that contains articles on subjects relevant to the specialized field of port security. An IAASP yearbook will also be distributed later this year that will include a membership directory.

Affiliated with the International Association of Ports and Harbors, IAASP is currently seeking consultative status within the United Nations framework.

Membership is open to active members of governmental law enforcement agencies, and the group has a strong associate member section which includes persons who have a degree of security interest within their own private organization.

"The greatest strength of the association lies in the personal contacts which have been made and fostered throughout the world," Ellen said. "It is of untold value to know and already have a rapport with a man on the other side of the world who otherwise might only be an address in a handbook."

For further information about the conference or for membership specifications, write The Secretary, International Association of Airport and Seaport Police, 8 Gallions Entrance, Royal Albert Dock, London, E16 2QD, England.

Baltimore Records 4.1 Percent Drop In Index Crime

Baltimore's index crime rate continued to decline last year, decreasing 4.1 percent compared to 1975, according to recently released police department statistics.

Of the seven index offenses, only larceny reflected a 4.0 percent increase, while violent crime was down 11.8 percent and property crime decreased 1.8 percent.

For the second consecutive year, the police figures revealed that the number of murders declined in the city. There were 200 murders committed in Baltimore last year, while 259 were reported in 1975.

The use of handguns as murder weapons also dropped. There were 47 fewer incidents involving handguns as murder weapons, a decrease of 34.6 percent. This followed a 23.6 percent decrease in 1975 over 1974 figures.

Handguns were involved in 44.5 percent of the murders committed in Baltimore in 1976 compared to a national average of 51 percent. A total of 131 or 65.5 percent of all murders committed in the city last year involved a friend, relative or acquaintance or were within family situations beyond the purview of the police, according to the statistics.

Police investigations into the 1976 murders resulted in a 90 percent clearance rate which compares to a national average of 78 percent. The overall clearance rate for all index crimes in Baltimore was 28.4 percent.

IACP President Davis Raps Pot Decriminalization Proposals

International Association of Chiefs of Police President Edward M. Davis, chief of the IACP, has blasted recent attempts by legislators to decriminalize the possession of small amounts of marijuana, noting that the lawmakers should recognize existing international agreements on control of the substance.

Davis declared that the United States signed the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs in 1961, and that it is now important for the nation to live up to its commitments.

The chief's comments were prompted by two separate actions by Congress and

and regional efforts in this field.

"It is the opinion of the IACP that the pending legislation and the suggestion by Mr. DuPont are clear abrogations of both the Convention and the United Nations resolution," Davis contended.

By ignoring the marijuana provisions of the convention, Davis said, the United States may undermine the international control of harder drugs. "Many nations now cooperating with the United States in its effort to control opiates have no problems with those drugs, but instead have a problem related to the use and cultivation of marijuana," he said. "If the United States fails to support those nations in their efforts to eradicate the marijuana problem, it is highly unlikely that there will be continued cooperation with us in our efforts to control opiates."

Davis discounted arguments that suggest that police are hampered by enforcement of existing marijuana laws and that decriminalization would help law enforcement efforts in other areas.

"With all due respect to those who

would offer to change the law in order to ease our workload," he said, "let me say that we, the police, are best equipped to discuss being overburdened and our concern is that decriminalization will not lighten our load, but will heighten our problems."

Referring to a study conducted by Dr. Hardin B. Jones, professor of medical physics and physiology at the University of California, Berkeley, Davis stated that there is laboratory corroborated evidence linking marijuana use with brain and tissue damage in the human body.

In an article entitled "What the Practicing Physician Should Know About Marijuana," Dr. Jones claimed that the drug affects memory, impairs facial circulation reflexes and causes focusing of the eyes to be less precise. The marijuana user does not want to be "hassled" and mild criticism may be interpreted as "hassling" and the conflict causes the user to feel actual pain, according to the professor.

Dr. Jones also stated that marijuana is a hypnotic drug, and that the hypnotic

spell is long lasting. Thus, he contends, the user is likely to be talked into many situations that he would otherwise avoid.

"All things considered, Dr. Jones makes a very convincing case against prolonged use of marijuana, or any use at all, for that matter," Davis said, "and in so doing he gives law enforcement the necessary information to cause us to denounce all attempts at making the use or possession of cannabis easier to accomplish."

IACP recently adopted a resolution calling for all legislative bodies, both state and Federal, to resist efforts to eliminate criminal penalties for possession of marijuana.

"We are asking those who make our nation's laws to think twice about the marijuana decriminalization issue and we are ready to sit down and intelligently discuss the ramifications, both here and abroad, of such legislation," Davis said. "Police are rational people and we feel strongly that we should be included in any deliberation on this question."



IACP president Edward M. Davis the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Early last month, Senator Jacob Javits (R-NY), Rep. Edward I. Koch (D-NY), Rep. Alan Cranston (D-CA) and Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-WI) introduced legislation essentially seeking to decriminalize possession or transportation of small quantities of marijuana.

Meanwhile, Robert I. DuPont, the director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, recommended that there be no criminal penalties associated with cultivation in the home of a prescribed number of marijuana plants.

"All of these efforts are counter productive to law enforcement efforts to control the narcotics problem that is enveloping this country," Davis said. "Beyond that, this country is a signator of the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and we have obligated ourselves to place cannabis under strict controls to prevent its abuse, both here and abroad."

The IACP president quoted a 1975 resolution by the UN's Economic and Social Council to support his argument. That document recommended that all countries take appropriate measures against cannabis abuse, supply of cannabis and cannabis resin, and illegal trade and traffic in cannabis in order to support global

ANNOUNCING! Criminal Justice Center MONOGRAPHS

Number 1: A Functional Approach to Police Corruption, by Dorothy Heid Bracey

Traditionally, explanations of police corruption and methods of controlling it have assumed that corruption is caused either by "bad men" or by "bad laws." Anti-corruption policies for reform, based on these causes, have not, however, succeeded in eliminating corruption. In this monograph, Professor Bracey examines corruption as a social pattern that, persisting in the face of extensive opposition, performs positive functions which are not adequately fulfilled by other patterns and structures. In outlining nine major functions of corruption, Professor Bracey stresses their relevance to the law enforcement field.

of copies @ \$1.25

Number 2: The Psychosocial Costs of Police Corruption, by Charles Bahn

In this monograph, Professor Bahn examines the psychological and sociological causes and effects of corruption upon people in law enforcement. He gives particular attention to the vulnerability of police to corruption at the beginning of their careers and in middle age when family problems and social pressures promote corruptibility. He suggests that a process of socialization and institutional support be initiated to guard police officers against corruptive influences, particularly during the crises periods in their careers.

of copies @ \$1.00

Number 3: The Role of the Media in Controlling Corruption, by David Burnham

The author, a Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, attempts to examine how a reporter should look at the public and private institutions he is assigned to cover. Distinguishing between advocacy journalism and objective, descriptive reporting, Mr. Burnham recalls how his reports on police 'cooping' and on the New York City judiciary led him to conclude that corruption existed and had a profound effect on police. He concludes that a thorough, objective reporter should establish a relationship with police to help them and the media to expose and control possible corruption.

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Number 4: Police Integrity: The Role of Psychological Screening of Applicants, by Allen E. Shealy

Using a psychological test battery, Professor Shealy attempts to determine whether police integrity is at least partly determined by personality characteristics that are present when a recruit is hired and whether impropriety is in part a function of the personality type that is attracted to police work. The test battery consisted of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the Strong Vocational Interest Blank, and a biographical inventory. More than 850 applicants to 15 law enforcement agencies were tested; later 350 of these applicants who were hired were retested. The results of Professor Shealy's tests indicate that police applicants can be effectively screened to reduce the number of police officers who will be predisposed to corruption.

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Number 5: A Police Administrator Looks at Police Corruption, by William McCarthy

Writing from the perspective of a retired First Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Police Department, Mr. McCarthy surveys police corruption from the time he was a rookie in 1939 to the Knapp Commission scandals in the early 1970s when he commanded the Organized Crime Control Bureau. He outlines in detail how a police chief and his investigators should initiate investigations of departmental corruption, what areas of activity should be examined, and how to expose effectively corrupt activity. Particular attention is given to the use of a department of internal affairs and "turn-arounds," police who expose law enforcement corruption.

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Number 6: Developing a Police Anti-Corruption Capability, by Mitchell Ware

Noting that a police department must daily process complaints about misconduct and corruption, the author stresses the need for competent internal investigations and for the establishment of an internal affairs unit. Mr. Ware, who is a Deputy Commissioner of the Chicago Police Department, outlines the goals of a police investigation and details the use of rules and regulations to increase police accountability. Particular emphasis is placed upon the police chief's responsibility to uncover law enforcement corruption in his community and to combat misconduct within his own department.

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Prepared under a grant from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, L.E.A.A., Department of Justice

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IN THE NEXT ISSUE:

Law Enforcement News Examines Policing, Caribbean Style - An Interview With Rex Jones, Chief of Police of the British Virgin Islands

plus

Part II: Collective Bargaining and Law Enforcement

Opinion: Justice 'Demands' Imposition of Death Penalty

(In the February 1 issue, Law Enforcement News carried an article by Donald E. J. MacNamara offering analysis and comment on the future of the death penalty. In the interest of presenting both sides of this controversial and topical issue, and inasmuch as the opinions contained in the MacNamara piece were anti-capital punishment, we now offer the following commentary in support of the death penalty.)

By JOHN P. GRANFIELD

A strange coincidence occurred on Sunday, December 12, 1976. On that day, a lengthy article appeared in The Atlanta Journal and Constitution Magazine entitled "The Next Execution." The article set out in some detail the views of a number of persons opposing capital punishment.

They argued that the condemned were not furnished adequate legal counsel, that the state has no right to take a life and that a life is saved when a person is not executed. Clergymen, an ACLU attorney, a state representative, a penal official and the mother of a person sentenced to death were among those identified as being opposed to capital punishment.

Interestingly enough, the article failed to identify any law enforcement officer, prosecutor or member of a murder victim's family as being opposed to the death sentence. The reason is obvious; these people have been exposed directly to the horror and brutality of the crimes where the death sentence has been handed down. These persons deal with tragedy firsthand and see the awful consequence of it. It is not a philosophical issue to them. It is a harsh reality.

On the same day that the above described article was published, a college co-ed, a few days short of 19 years old, working part-time in a convenience store in Cochran, Ga., was robbed and abducted. She was brutally murdered and her body was found several days later in a rural area some miles from Cochran.

Let's assume that the murderer (not yet apprehended) is identified, apprehended and convicted of the crime and that guilt is conclusive and beyond a reasonable doubt.

Should the murderer of this innocent victim whose youth and promise and vitality were snuffed out in such a brutal way be executed?

There is no doubt in my mind but that capital punishment is truly warranted in a case such as this. Simple justice demands it. It matters not that the subject is black, white or some other race, that he has a greater or lesser degree of education, that he is rich or poor or that this is his first or 15th felony violation. He must be held responsible for his actions.

It does matter that the subject is afforded adequate legal counsel and that full and fair legal and judicial treatment is available to him. Certainly a person should not be executed if it is established through appropriate medical/psychiatric examinations that he was deranged at the time of the offense. But, in this case, the perpetrator has done his best in a very methodical and sane fashion to conceal the crime and his identity. This is not the act of a madman.

The very nature of the crime against this college student dictates that the individual who has been convicted of such an atrocity be removed from society. And this is the responsibility of the state and the state should not shirk from carrying out this mandate. This, then, is an act of retribution and not vengeance.

Much is made by opponents of the death penalty that there is no deterrent effect in capital punishment. Yet, the U.S. Supreme Court, in its July 1976 decision upholding the constitutionality of the death penalty, pointed out that the numerous studies which have been conducted in looking at the deterrent effect have been inconclusive. I might point out that some well documented studies have established that capital punishment does have a deterrent effect other than to the person who is executed.

As the law exists at this time, the death sentence is reserved only for those convicted of most serious crimes. Additionally, there must also be a separate trial or hearing where aggravated circumstances must be established (except for the crimes of treason or aircraft hijacking) before the death sentence can be imposed. In July 1976, when the Supreme Court upheld the death penalty, there were approximately 450 inmates in the United States on Death Row. Throughout the nation, some 35 states had reenacted the death penalty following the 1972 decision of the Supreme Court ruling that capital punishment, as then applied, was unconstitutional.

In the period 1973 through 1975, about 61,000 homicides were reported to the police in the United States and some 60,000 persons were estimated to have been arrested during the same period and charged with that crime. We can see in that three-year period that the number of homicides reported to the police exceeded by far the total number of military personnel killed in the Vietnam War. The 450 persons given the death sentence since the 1972 ruling of the Supreme Court represent less than one percent of those arrested for homicide. This one percent figure clearly suggests that the death penalty is reserved only for the aggravated and wanton cases.

What's the alternative to capital punishment? Life imprisonment? But being sentenced to life imprisonment does not mean spending a life in prison. I am presently

conducting a study to determine what being sentenced to life imprisonment actually means in terms of years served in the penitentiary. In Georgia, the length of time served on the average by more than 450 "lifers" released was less than 11 years. Other states furnished somewhat similar figures. The study also revealed that comparatively few "lifers" die while serving life sentences.

The case for capital punishment is very strong. It's needed and necessary to remove from our society those whose violent and outrageous criminal behavior condemn them to such extreme action. The state has a compelling obligation to protect its citizens from the savagery of these people. Justice demands it.

(John P. Granfield is an associate professor of criminal justice at Georgia State University in Atlanta. The article is reprinted with the author's permission, from The Atlanta Constitution).

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Accused of Falsifying Records, Penn State Police Boss Resigns

The commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police resigned last month "to consider other personal commitments" after he had been charged with criminal perjury and conspiracy for allegedly taking part in doctoring police records.

Colonel James Barger, 56, is reportedly the first commissioner in the history of the department to face trial. However, he is the second consecutive state police head to leave office after being accused of misconduct.

Rocco Urella, who preceded Barger as Pennsylvania's top police official, was fired in 1973 in a case involving the wiretapping of state police officers by their colleagues.

In accepting Barger's letter of resignation, Governor Milton J. Shapp said he initially tried to persuade the commissioner to remain in his post, but added that Barger "let it be known in no uncertain terms he wanted to leave this year."

"He had one kind of problem after another," Shapp said, "but we have had one crisis after another. What a lot of people don't realize is the strain that has been placed on my whole team. After five or six years, many of them are tiring of it."

Barger had been critical of the Shapp administration's decision not to appeal a Federal judge's decision setting new hiring

and promotion quotas for troopers from minority groups. But his primary problem seemingly stems from perjury and conspiracy charges that accuse him of allegedly ordering the falsification of accident reports involving state troopers who had been drinking on the job.

In his letter to Shapp, however, Barger made no mention of his indictment. "I find it necessary at this time to consider other personal commitments," he wrote.

The governor appointed Major Paul J. Chylak, 45, to serve as acting commissioner and submitted the appointment to the State Senate for confirmation.

In a letter to Shapp, two Republican state legislators called on the governor and the legislature to act on a proposal that would limit influences on the police.

Henry G. Hager and Robert J. Butera told Shapp in their joint dispatch that legislation is necessary to make the state police commissioner's term non-concurrent with the governor's term and to set professional standards, establish cause and removal from office procedures and outline internal powers of the commissioner.

The two lawmakers also called on the governor to delay replacing Barger permanently until the legislation can be considered by the Assembly.

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Part I

H.V.D. Hallett, Assistant
Chief Constable,
Maidstone, Kent

"Police Training and Recruiting in
Great Britain" — A brief history of
the British system of policing; des-
cription of the training of British
police officers;

40 min., h/w

Part II

David Powis, Deputy Assistant
Commissioner, Metropolitan Police
London, England

"Police-Community Relations in Great
Britain" — A discussion of the dif-
ference between police risks in Great
Britain and the United States, as well
as the differences in attitudes between
British and American Police officers.

50 min., b/w

Part III

Lawrence Byford, Chief Constable
Lincolnshire, England

Discussion of the concept of British
police in British society and how it
differs from the American;

60 min., b/w

Part IV

Sean Sheehan, Assistant Commissioner
Garda Siochana, Phoenix Park, Dublin

"Role of the Police in the Republic of
Ireland" — Brief historical background
on the organization and formation of
the Irish Police force; how, as a Na-
tional force, it differs from the British
and American departments;

40 min., b/w

Part V

Lucien Durin, Former Deputy
Director, National Police College,
Lyon, France

"The Police Systems of France" — The
organization of the French police
system, the purposes and responsi-
bilities of the National police force;

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Study: Major Brand Guns Are Big Crime Factor

Continued from Page 1
Research and Policy Report, also called on
Federal lawmakers and the President to
beef up the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco
and Firearms (ATF). "As currently funded
and supervised, ATF is not doing the job
that the 1968 act envisioned, and is not at
all prepared to enforce any new laws that
might be enacted," the report declared.

Specifically, the report faulted ATF for
shying away from its regulatory and moni-
toring responsibilities. "If ATF promul-
gated a regulation requiring licensees to re-
port all thefts to local police and to the
bureau, law enforcement officials would be
informed of thefts promptly, and would
have an opportunity to recover the stolen
weapons and apprehend the thieves."

"As with theft reporting, in these areas
regarding other forms of record keeping
[regarding the manufacturer, distributor,
and dealer of guns], ATF has been reluc-
tant to do more than request voluntary re-
porting from its licensees," the report
added. "In areas where Federal law speci-
fically authorizes the filing of reports with
ATF, the agency has failed in eight years to
exercise its authority to collect basic data."

However, the report noted that the
ranking ATF administrators should not be
blamed for the agency's inability to effec-
tively control firearms abuse. "They do not
have the stature or independence in the
Executive Branch to make critical policy
decisions," it said. "That is the responsi-
bility of senior officials in the Treasury De-
partment and the White House, who can
provide the political support and financial
resources necessary for such an aggressive
posture."

On the local level, the study's analysis
of current police gun control efforts sug-
gested the need for new approaches. "At-
tention should be focused on the sellers of
illegal firearms, with possession violations

Brands of Firearms Most Frequently Confiscated
Nine-City Sample

BRAND	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	NUMBER CONFISCATED
1. Smith & Wesson	11.3	625
2. Colt	11.1	617
3. Harrington & Richardson	8.7	483
4. R.G. Industries	4.6	253
5. Rohm	4.2	235
6. Clerke	3.7	207
7. Firearms Import & Export Co.	3.4	190
8. Savage	2.7	150
9. Charter Arms	2.6	145
10. Iver Johnson	2.5	139
Others	45.1	2,503

SOURCE: Individual City Original Data Sample
NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 because of rounding

used as a way of reaching higher-ups in the
chain of illegal commerce," the report said.

The study found a wide variation in the
gun confiscation rates in the participating
cities. As a result, it recommended that
"police policies and procedures in this re-
gard should be examined further with a
view toward developing the best method
of confiscating firearms from persons
possessing them illegally."

The confiscation rates were also tied to
the producers of guns in nine of the 10
cities surveyed. "Smith & Wesson and Colt
are the manufacturers whose products were
most frequently confiscated in the nine-
city sample," the study found. "Together,
the two makers of moderate- to high-priced
handguns represent 20 percent of the fire-
arms in the robbery sample. This is the

Continued on Page 16

CJ Planners See Stricter Program Evaluation

Continued from Page 1

sideration and even more money to com-
batting the problem of family violence.
"There is a significant relationship between
different forms of abuse in the home [sex-
ual assault, incest, child abuse and wife
beating], indicating a need for programs
directed against family violence," said
Margaret Gates, co-director of the Center
for Women's Policy Studies

Dr. Katherine Saltzman, director of the
York Street Center in Denver, pointed out
that of 1,400 cases of domestic violence
handled by the Center last year approxi-
mately 25 percent involved battered
women. Research indicates that as much as
50 percent of those cases probably involve
some form of alcohol abuse as well.

Emphasis on the evaluation of programs
to reduce family violence has resulted in
significant data, according to Niedermeyer,
and the data support the need for greater
involvement in an area which does not
presently receive widespread publicity.
Jack Stillwell, a research analyst with the
Victim/Witness Advocate Program in
Tucson, noted that close cooperation with
local law enforcement agencies has resulted
in the identification of many cases of fam-
ily violence in which subsequent interven-
tion has had positive effects.

The Impact of Planning

Joseph White, former director of the
Ohio Administration of Justice Division,
delivered the keynote address, in which he
challenged the audience to reflect on the
impact of criminal justice planning. "We

live in an environment in which decision-
making is fragmented," he noted.

Planners probably contribute little to in-
creases or reductions in crime, according to
White, who is currently a fellow at the
Academy for Contemporary Problems.
Nonetheless, he emphasized, planners must
continue to improve the system by improv-
ing effectiveness and efficiency, even
though they are not directly able to reduce
crime. "Congress doesn't require the health
field to eradicate cancer as a condition of
funding," he remarked.

The Association, founded in 1972, lists
about 650 members, most of whom are
local criminal justice planning specialists.

According to its chairman, Gary Pence, the
organization is oriented toward the profes-
sional development of the membership and
the planning process. "We are moving to-
ward a greater concern in the planning area
rather than just in grants management," he
said.

"If criminal justice planning is to survive
as a profession we must be more concerned
about analyzing problems at the local level
and with the total criminal justice budget,
rather than just the LEAA budget," Pence
added.

The Association's newly-established
headquarters is located at 1012 14th
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Police and Collective Bargaining: A Changing, Growing Role

By WILLIAM H. HEWITT SR.

Collective bargaining can be divided into two general categories — the public sector and the private sector. The police are, of course, in the public sector. The nation employs some 375,000 police officers at a cost of nearly seven billion dollars annually. Therefore, one can see the significance and importance placed on collective bargaining in just this one segment of public employment. The police are the largest group of local public employees, second only to public school teachers. Many of the same issues can be found in collective bargaining disputes with school teachers, social workers, garbage collectors, public transportation employees, fire fighters, public works employees, and numerous other groups. The history of police collective bargaining has been one of much turmoil, misunderstanding, confusion and mistrust. It is commonplace today to read about police strikes, "blue flu," picketing, work slowdowns, ticket blitzes and even police rioting. Recently, the New York City Police Benevolent Association was accused of riotous behavior because of a "raw deal" over the scheduling that the police were receiving from the city administration. Also, the police of Phoenix, Arizona recently resigned en masse as a form of protest. During the past decade we also witnessed outright strikes in Montreal, Baltimore, Phoenix, San Francisco, Oklahoma City, and in numerous other parts of the country.

Why are the police having such a difficult time in negotiating wages, fringe benefits and working conditions? One of the key reasons is that most of our states do not have permissive or enabling legislation allowing the police to engage in formal collective bargaining agreements with their employers — a township or municipality, a county or a state. In these situations the police sit at the bargaining table at the pleasure of their employers. At any moment the unit of government may walk away from the table. The only weapon remaining, then, for the police is public opinion.

Like most unions, the police struggle to participate in a formal collective bargaining process has not been an easy one. Starting with the 1919 Boston police strike, police unions have grown in size, power and impact. Today, 60 percent or better of the American police are covered by some form of collective bargaining agreement, contract, memorandum of understanding, or formal recognition in the form of a local ordinance. In the decade ahead, we will see almost all of the American police covered by some form of a collective bargaining agreement. The reason for this is not complex but rather quite simple. Cities just do not approach public employee unions once a year, or for that matter every other year, and offer voluntarily a pay hike, improved fringes and plans to enhance working conditions. This is Alice-in-Wonderland and wishful thinking. Nor for that matter can the public employee expect his chief of police, superintendent or commissioner to work hard in his behalf in these areas. Politics and the political facts of life inhibit this administrative behavior. Therefore, the struggle for a written contract, formal recognition, increased benefits and a better way of life has been exceedingly difficult. This difficulty has been produced by three major identifiable factors: (1) public apathy; (2) apathetic, inefficient and unenlightened public officials; and (3)

the complexity of the police role.

One of the major critical issues in police collective bargaining is recognition. Recognition means the employer's formal agreement that the police union exists and they have sound employee relations to bargain collectively with that union concerning wages, fringe benefits and working conditions. Whether the police group is called a fraternal group, an association, a guild, a benevolent association or a patrolman's association, it is still in the final analysis a union. Some public officials view union as a dirty word. This is not the case. "Union" is a healthy term. A marriage is referred to as a union. The United States is referred to as a union of states. A union is nothing more than a group or classification of employees united and organized under public laws or precedents to bargain over their wages, fringe benefits and working conditions. They are not in business to infringe on management prerogatives, i.e., the right to manage, purchase, authorize bidding, build buildings, and assign personnel.

The police union is in business to enhance its lot. It does this either with or without the aid of collective bargaining legislation. The union also exists as the official voice of the department's patrolmen — the work force — and the unofficial voice of the supervisors and command officers. It succeeds or accomplishes its task in the latter category or classification of employees under the "me-tooism" concept where cities today automatically grant to the upper ranks, including the chief, any and all benefits earned by the patrolmen. In some cases, as under Pennsylvania's Act III, all policemen can bargain under one contract with their employer. In all the remaining states, they may bargain under one contract with their employer. Therefore, it is the patrolmen who carry on the fight, pay all the bills, and truly represent the police employees. To say that the chief of police, city manager or the mayor truly speaks for the police department is one of the greatest myths in contemporary police administration. Police unions have much to say about policy, safety, working conditions, discipline and other issues of police administration.

The union, although in most cities not an agency shop, is comprised of all patrolmen working in that job classification. Historically and traditionally, although not always, the more outspoken person tends to emerge as the police union leader. The reasons for this are quite simple for the union to survive and produce for its members the group's expectations, it must be vocal and it must be argumentative when necessary. It must be prepared to shout, scream and bang the table in fighting for its demands. And last, in all cases if the leaders are to be re-elected, it must reflect the views, opinions, attitudes and values of the working class it represents. Is this not true of any labor union?

In a related issue, and a serious one I might add, the police union in every major city, and in some state police unions, are embroiled in controversy over the employment — and in many cases promotion — of the black police officer, the female officer, and the chicano officer. In quite

a few cities, the black officer has created his own organization. Where this has occurred, however, it tends to be social and fraternal rather than a true union. To date, units of government have not, and probably never will, recognize the black, female, white or chicano unions. Rather, unions are recognized solely on the basis of job classification, certification on departmental lines and only when the city is satisfied that the union does in fact represent a majority of the employees in that job classification. Therefore, women and blacks to date have not had any real impact on the police union. In some of our larger cities, both the black and female officer are beginning to have an impact because their numbers have been increasing. A good example of this is the Toledo Police Patrolman's Association's negotiating team which has a female member. Also, the Pennsylvania State Police, under a federal court order from Judge Green's court in Philadelphia, was recently forced to hire a larger number of black female troopers — the first in the nation. Also, incidentally, the Pennsylvania State Police were the first state police in the nation to hire black male troopers and, just recently, Judge Green issued another order to the Pennsylvania State Police to now hire one-for-one — that is, one black for every white officer hired. Obviously, as these numbers continue to grow, they

will have an impact on, and role to play within, the Pennsylvania State Police union activities.

Police departments also have the additional problem of facing a recent and increasing form of grievance — racial discrimination. Even though minority group police officer organizations have no official recognition, they have existed for some time. But they have only recently proved to be very effective for their members. An example of what one minority police officer organization has done is the case of the Afro-American Police League (AAPL) of Chicago. A recent lawsuit by the AAPL charged the Chicago police department with bias in the hiring and job assignments of minority officers. This resulted in the impoundment of \$133 million in Federal revenue sharing funds for the city by a Federal court. Litigation over the resolution of this matter is still pending. The judge in this matter, Prentice Marshall, has imposed a strict quota system on Chicago. While minority police officer organizations do not usually compete with the majority unions for representational rights, they are a rising force to contend with within the police labor movement. Racial tensions have been a reality for police officers within their own ranks, but these tensions are only a reflection of society as a whole. Some scholars see the

Continued on Page 10

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The following publications are now available from the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice

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This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. The authors discuss five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program, including selection and training of personnel, the physical resources needed for the processing of crime scenes, optimal organizational structures, effective field operations, and guidelines for developing meaningful evaluations. (89 pp.)

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By Antony E. Simpson

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This book was especially written for graduate students, undergraduates, faculty and organizationally-based researchers, engaged in research in public administration. It includes material likely to be of considerable value to students in other specialties within the social sciences.

The major sources and reference tools which provide access to the literature of the field are cited and described and are discussed in the context of an overall library search strategy designed to solve any given research problem. (210 pp.)

Grants and Grantmanship
By Robert E. Gaensslen and Allanna Sullivan

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For many organizations, seeking external funding is becoming a matter of prime concern. Because of the present economic crunch, the programs and services of agencies are being cut and modified. Therefore "grantmanship" is fast becoming a necessary skill. To help inform those in the criminal justice field of the intricacies involved in acquiring a grant, the Criminal Justice Center at John Jay College has reprinted "Grants and Grantmanship," a three-part series published in LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS (16 pp.)

Basic Legal Research in the John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library

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By Antony E. Simpson

Written to meet the particular needs of the John Jay College student body, this booklet presents discussion and descriptions of selected bibliographic sources appropriate for legal research involving federal, New York State and New York City law. Such tools as citators, digests and encyclopedias are discussed in depth. The booklet provides a valuable and concise introduction to legal bibliography and standard techniques of legal research. (42 pp.)

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Professionalizing, The Organization Way

An Interview with Hartford Police Chief Hugo Masini

Hugo J. Masini began his law enforcement career on November 1, 1950, when he entered the New York City Police Department as a patrolman. During the next twenty-three years, he rose through the ranks and was finally promoted to Chief of Operations, the highest uniformed member of the service.

He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Columbia College and a Masters Degree in Public Administration from the Baruch School of Business and Public Administration of the City University of New York. He has taught at the Baruch School and at John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

On April 15, 1974, he arrived in Hartford, Connecticut to assume command as Chief of Police. He is the President of the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement, a member of IACP, and a Charter Member of the Police Executive Research Forum. He also serves on the National Advisory Commission on Higher Education for Police Officers.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by M. Brian Playfair.

LEN: When you were Chief of Operations in New York City, you had over 27,000 uniformed officers under your command. Since Hartford is obviously a great deal smaller than New York, do you find the problems you're now facing somewhat different?

MASINI: You actually seem to be asking two questions. The first one is whether the role of a Chief differs from that of other high ranking executives, and the second is whether the problems encountered in smaller cities are different from those faced by larger metropolitan areas.

As for my role, I think that there is a significant difference. The Chief is certainly not the only spokesman for the department but, when it comes to making policy decisions, he is the only authoritative spokesman. This is true not only for policy and operational decisions made within the department, it is also true when working with elected and appointed officials from city hall. Therefore, as Chief, I think that I have to deal with more comprehensive and complex policy matters and work more intimately with those individuals in city hall who have impact on police department operations.

The second part of your question is more easily answered. I don't think that the problems encountered in Hartford are different in kind from those faced in New York. There is no question, however, that they are less awesome. Hartford is basically a microcosm of any large city and we have very similar problems and have a similar population make-up. One thing that is nice about a department our size is that, in many respects, it is much easier to get programs implemented. Working with a force



Hartford Police Chief Hugo J. Masini

LEN: Do you feel that external factors, primarily political in nature often influence your decision?

MASINI: It is unreal for any executive, whether in the public or private sector, to wish for a non-political or apolitical working environment. It's just not going to happen. Any decision that will impact upon a community must be openly discussed and always has the capacity for generating trade-offs and compromises that someone will label strictly "political." I don't think that Hartford is a city where political pressures deleteriously impact on my decisions. The climate is no more political here than it is in other jurisdictions.

LEN: You keep using the phrase police executive. Do you see a difference between the role of an executive in private industry and business and the role of a high ranking police official?

MASINI: Not a substantive difference. Business executives are only one type of manager in our society. In fact, it seems to me that Peter Drucker is right in saying that public service institutions are the real growth sector in modern society. The police, in particular, have become increasingly "management conscious" and have started to realize the importance of good management.

There is, of course, one exception to the public-private manager analogy — the budget. The police are not paid

"It is unreal for any executive, whether in the public or private sector, to wish for a non-political working environment. It's just not going to happen."

the size of New York's, it is very difficult to make sweeping changes.

LEN: Are you saying that implementation is not a problem in Hartford?

MASINI: Absolutely not. Although it is possible to experiment more and to try new crime prevention strategies, we also have many implementation problems. The problem with implementation in smaller departments is that because there are fewer people, smaller groups can mount proportionally stronger resistance and exert more influence. Fewer men also means that peer pressure, especially on supervisors, will be more significant. It occasionally boils down to a difficult selling job for a manager.

LEN: Since you are the authoritative police spokesman in Hartford, do you feel more pressure in your new role?

MASINI: All police executives, in fact, all uniformed policemen, work under a tremendous amount of pressure. Perhaps as Chief, I am more visible than other policemen. Also, since I am responsible for the programs that the department initiates and have to justify our efforts to city officials if something goes wrong, perhaps in this sense I am more on the spot.

directly for pleasing the customer. We are paid out of a budget allocation and this allocation is being reduced in many areas of the country. An institution like policing requires an adequate budget in order to maintain performance, but police managers have not traditionally exercised that much control over their own budget allocation.

LEN: You apparently feel strongly about the police management concept. Is there any movement to develop police management skills?

MASINI: To the credit of organizations like the IACP, AAPLE, PERF, The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and many colleges and universities, an emphasis on the development of management skills is being made. The problems associated with the development of competent managers have been recognized and a movement to ameliorate this problem is underway. For example, I know that Pat Murphy (President of the Police Foundation) has constantly been stressing the need for better police executive training and that The Police Foundation has been instrumental in organizing a Police Executive Program. This should be an excellent opportunity to bring together top police leaders to discuss mutual problems.

LEN: Was LEAA responsible for initiating this movement?

MASINI: In part. Many of the recommendations for studying this problem came out of early meetings held by the Police Executive Research Forum. Along with recommendations for examining the problems associated with police officer higher education, The Police Foundation formed a national committee on Higher Education for Police Officers. There's been a lot of independent movement.

LEN: There have already been numerous committees, conferences, and seminars set-up to assist the police in reducing victimization. Since the crime rate has been increasing, do you see more meetings, articles, and speeches being of any real value?

MASINI: If you're asking me if I can identify the problems associated with past criminal justice planning and programs, I can definitely isolate two of the most problematic areas.

The first problem is a lack of evaluative communication about specific programs and strategies between police departments. I think that a great deal of this stems from the fact that, traditionally, police departments have been somewhat isolated. Our system of policing is very decentralized and locally autonomous. At this juncture in police history, I accept the system. But I must point out that we have approximately 25,000 police departments spread throughout the country and, in some cases, there have been cries for consolidation. Nobody seems to be ready to accept this concept totally, but I think that some consolidation or sharing of service is inevitable. Anyway, if we can move in the direction of establishing a rapid and reliable system of communication between departments, perhaps we will be able to make more informed decisions about crime reduction strategies.

The second problem is actually a concomitant of the first. For lack of a better name, let me call it lack of informed technology or research transfer. There is no question that each city differs a great deal and that programs successful in one city may not be successful in another. However, there are some basic underlying principles that should be capable of adaptation and transfer. For example, and this is merely hypothetical, it seems a little ridiculous to spend a lot of money to "discover" a program that has been in effect for years in another state. It is easy to find innovative police strategies for those who choose not to read! Each department must be capable of analyzing the results of experiments and research in other jurisdictions and of intelligently assessing their chances for success within their jurisdictions.

LEN: It seems to me that a lot of people throughout the country read LEAA publications and reports and also journal articles religiously. There still has been a great deal of duplication in efforts.

MASINI: I think that's right. However, we are talking about communication at different levels. I am talking about straightforward communication between police executives — not indirect or second hand reports through newspaper articles or LEAA publications. What I would like to receive is a police department's objective evaluation of a program that may sound interesting.

LEN: Do you feel that this type of evaluation will eliminate the duplication of effort?

MASINI: Not eliminate but substantially reduce. Evaluation is essential and I think that LEAA now recognizes this. I just finished reading a summary report evaluating traditional preventive patrol. I was pleased with the tone of the report although I certainly did not accept its contents as gospel. The national evaluation program is certainly a step in the right direction but is still not enough. Direct feedback from the department in which a program was tested is imperative. Many reports sound convincing but when it comes down to implementing the recommendations made by outside consultants with a more critical eye. Perhaps departments got burned once too often with programs that were intended to assist us but which were impossible to implement.

Implementation of programs is a major problem. I think that too much money has been allocated to experimental programs and not enough to resolve the problems

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"Police are certainly more professional today than they were ten years ago. The growing involvement of police in professional associations is indicative of a growing sense of concern and responsibility."

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associated with the implementation of theoretically sound programs. In short, producing, distributing, and discussing reports and documents is simply not enough.

LEN: Are you saying that a lot of money has been wasted by LEAA and the criminal justice planning agencies that allocate federal monies?

MASINI: I would object to the word wasted. I think that LEAA funds have been of tremendous assistance to the police and are still desperately needed. What I would like to see is police departments taking a more active role in determining what type of programs they would like to see and in establishing priorities for spending funds. In the past, the concept of funding equity was based in terms of geographical distribution rather than need distribution. The formula that I would like to see used would be based on need. Where is the crime? It seems to me that urban areas should be allocated more money since they're facing the toughest problems.

Also, there has been too much emphasis on innovation when deciding what projects to fund. There has got to be a shift away from this concept of innovation and a focus on implementation. Let's start getting some of these systems working.

LEN: Do you see any other problems with the allocation of Federal funds?

MASINI: We have had a great deal of stimulus from outside sources but now need to know if this stimulus can translate into some real benefit for the community. This is not a simple task. Each department has to make a realistic assessment of the problems with which it must deal, of the resources available to it, and of the programs it is capable of implementing. I don't think that I'll shock you by saying that money is becoming less available. The budget of many metropolitan police departments is hard hit. The situation in New York is very serious. Unless all of us can take a very sober look at reality, any planning process will be a meaningless exercise.

LEN: So you see the lack of funds as the major problem facing large urban police departments?

MASINI: It's just not that simple. The budget is only a part of the problem. In many parts of the country, crime is rising. The public is justifiably concerned and they naturally are curious about what the police are doing. In terms of planning, a shrinking budget and rising crime are problematic enough. But there's a third factor entering in-

but if it can't gather and analyze valid information from its external and internal organizational environment, the department won't be able to function.

LEN: Haven't there already been a number of efforts to develop police computer and information systems?

MASINI: I don't think that I need to document the fact that managers too often receive little or no benefit from what I call management science analyses. Although it does have the capacity to greatly assist, the computer is certainly not the answer to our management problems. It has not demonstrated marked success in solving any of the real problems facing the police. I think that it is important for the relationship between outside criminal justice consultants and departments to become more process oriented and less product oriented. I don't like someone coming in and saying, "Well Chief, here's a report that will give your department the solution to your patrol allocation problems." I would much rather receive assistance in developing the mechanisms necessary to augment and stimulate police problem solving. After all, we're the ones who have to live with the programs and we should be able to structure them to our own needs. This collaborative type effort is not easy, but I think that it is the only way to successfully implement recommendations and for the police to increase their own productivity. Besides, all of the "solutions" we have been given turned out to be less than satisfactory.

LEN: Since you are the president of the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement, a member of IACP, and of the Police Executive Research Forum, do you see these organizations as an answer to the problem of communication between the police community?

MASINI: They are extremely important organizations and certainly facilitate communication. Of course, they don't represent the solution but are a positive step.

LEN: Do you think that the increased interest among police officers in such associations is indicative of growing police professionalism?

MASINI: Let me say that if you allow me to define professionalism, I believe that, in the most commonly accepted usage of the word, the police are already there. However, I am not a semanticist and recognize that in an increasingly technocratic society, there is always a surge for professional identification. But you must realize that professionalism is a relative concept. Police are certainly more professional today than they were ten years

MASINI: I am not saying that a college educated man or woman makes a better police officer or that research is the solution to our problems. But a good police officer is even better if he or she has received some formal college education, has developed basic research skills, and maintains an active and searching mind. A policeman spends a great deal of time with the public and the personal relations aspect of policing is tremendously important. I think that college exposes one to diverse groups of ideas and people and gives an officer a broader perspective.

LEN: Do you find any conflicts, either philosophically or practically, in being a member of all three organizations?

MASINI: Well, since it's a rather precious commodity, I imagine that time may be a somewhat limiting factor. Philosophically, however, there is absolutely no conflict. The purpose and goals of the IACP, AAPLE, and PERF complement each other. They were formed for different reasons, have different objectives and have membership requirements which, although they may often overlap, were developed with particular individuals in mind. I think that perhaps they appeal to individuals who possess somewhat different interests and who have somewhat different experiences but I do not see this as a conflict.

LEN: The three areas you seem to be stressing are improved police communication, evaluation, and productivity. You have addressed two of the areas. How about productivity?

MASINI: Let me say that all service institutions, since their budgets are not directly linked to customer satisfaction, have a tendency to hang on to yesterday's ideas and resist the abandonment of myths. I am not saying that the tendency to perpetuate unproductive behavior is limited strictly to service institutions, but the feeling that government is eternal does make government agencies prone to the avoidance of controversy and change.

If the police are to increase productivity, they need to clearly define their function and mission, establish goals and priorities for accomplishing this mission, develop performance measurements and use these to modify existing programs. This may not sound very revolutionary, but when you're talking about police administration, you traditionally are talking about the maintenance of a capacity to react to isolated incidents. If we intend to increase productivity, we're going to have to systematically manage our institution so that it focuses on performance and results. Recently, there has been a lot of attention paid to the establishment of performance measures but not very much paid to the implication of these measurements for police managers.

LEN: That sounds good, but can you be a little more specific?

MASINI: Our objectives must be stated in terms that lend themselves to quantification—we must establish quantitative measurement. I have seen very little progress in attempting to define the tasks and goals of policing. You might find some statements about preserving life and property but these are terribly vague.

LEN: Surely there's been some work done in this area. What specific type of research are you talking about?

MASINI: There hasn't been much work in developing crime assessment methodologies that assist police managers. Bill Brown has done some interesting work at the State University of New York. He has developed a methodology for conceptualizing police problems and responses that I think is going to prove itself to be extremely useful.

LEN: You have recently experienced some union/management problems here in Hartford. Do you think that police unions tend to decrease productivity?

MASINI: No. In fact, if police productivity is going to increase, it is imperative that managers and union leaders work together. The employee organization is a fact of life and there is a necessity to maintain a mechanism which exists to represent police officers. What managers need to do is re-examine their own roles in this area.

LEN: What aspect of the managerial role are you referring to?

MASINI: Police managers have not been well equipped for their involvement in the collective bargaining process. On the other hand, policemen elected to represent the union come equally unprepared. Much of the friction and many

"All service institutions, since their budgets are not directly linked to customer satisfaction, have a tendency to hang on to yesterday's ideas."

to the mix that makes the situation even more complex. That factor is the conclusions of much current research that question the validity of some basic, and perhaps sacred, police functions. I am speaking primarily about the Kansas City study of routine patrol and Greenberg's work in criminal investigation. I am certainly not endorsing these studies but I also refuse merely to denigrate them and reject their basic conclusions out of hand. It is far too easy to dismiss the results of some study you don't agree with by saying that it was statistically unreliable or that the research design was faulty. Conversely, no one should be naive enough to say, "Well, it looks like preventive patrol is worthless." I do think that the research raises serious questions and am happy to see debate developing around these studies. However, I must admit that these factors make the job pretty tough.

LEN: Assuming you have limited funds, is there any area where you would like to see money allocated?

MASINI: I assume that you're speaking about the allocation of external funds and not about city budget moneys?

LEN: Yes, primarily.

MASINI: There are a lot of areas. I have a tendency to say equipment and personnel but realize that we haven't found many answers from past expenditures in these areas. If you pressed me on this, I think that funds could best be spent on developing information systems which would give a police department a crime assessment and response capability that would be more effective and efficient. Your organization can have the best men in the world and the newest and most sophisticated equipment,

ago. I am not, however, very sure of how important the label is. But the growing involvement of police in professional associations is indicative of a growing sense of concern and responsibility.

LEN: Do you find enough time to devote to these organizations?

MASINI: Because I don't believe in joining organizations for the sake of joining and don't endorse things that I really don't have much confidence in, I don't find myself spread too thin. I am giving a great deal of time to AAPLE, PERF, HEPO, and PEP because of my belief that the efforts of these organizations can impact dramatically on policing.

LEN: You've discussed all of these associations except AAPLE [the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement]. What's happening in that area?

MASINI: I have been spending a lot of time working with my colleagues in AAPLE. Although we've been able to sponsor three very successful national conferences and have a symposium coming up in May, we are facing a somewhat difficult financial environment. I think that the goals of the academy are extremely important and that our organization can play a significant role for both police officers and criminal justice educators. If we were able to attract some outside source of revenue, I think that our progress toward achieving these goals would move along a little more rapidly.

LEN: Since a college degree is a prerequisite for membership in AAPLE, are you endorsing the concept that a college degree should be a requirement for all policemen?

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The Role of Collective Bargaining in Law Enforcement

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emergence of these groups as a positive phenomenon. Obviously a more racially balanced force should result.

Of course, police collective bargaining efforts are manifested by a union: a union of men and women regardless of age, sex, religion, political affiliation or race. Unions are given birth in the first place, as pointed out earlier, because cities just do not voluntarily improve wages, fringes and working conditions. Without strong unions, and this is particularly true of the police institutions in America, the police would remain coolies while political hacks continue to grant themselves raises, drive public cars, exercise city credit cards and continue to milk at the public trough.

Usually, unless the public is made aware by some shocking event — such as a strike, slow down or scandal — the community remains ignorant of the lot of its police employees. We will never experience the public going to city hall to inquire about how well paid their police are, what their working conditions are; and about their fringe benefits. It has been demonstrated in many American cities that when the public is adequately and accurately informed, they have rallied to support their police — witness the recent civilian review board struggle in New York City.

City officials exercise what Dr. Marshall Barry refers to as the managerial syndrome and display an over-abundance of apathy for the plight, problems and future of their police employees. Managerial syndrome means that most cities habitually overestimate their expenses and underestimate

their revenues. They do this to intentionally show a tight budget and to possibly show their constituents that they are running a tight ship. Except for New York City, public sector collective bargaining has never broken a city. Most city officials would rather build monuments, white elephants or Taj Mahals than pay adequate, competitive, respectable salaries. Most cities do not even keep pace with the cost of living.

Because of the recent police strike in San Francisco and the subsequent arbitration award, the voters of San Francisco reacted with a strong backlash by an overwhelming 125,000 to 84,000 votes to make San Francisco the nation's first large city in which the people themselves will be the final judges in deadlocked labor disputes. This is truly sovereignty in action. The idea of public votes or the public in general resolving union disputes is indeed unpopular with public sector unions. These unions fear that citizens will consistently deny higher wages. Public employees have always preferred binding arbitration to mediation, fact-finding or last best offer. Seventeen states now have compulsory binding arbitration laws.

The unionization process has indeed improved the policeman's lot. He no longer has to work a 48 hour or 56 hour week for food stamp wages. He is no longer without representation in the hearing room. He is no longer required to take risks without workmen's compensation, disability insurance, life insurance or other fiduciary benefits for his wife and children. The police salary is only the tip of the iceberg. The true costs of police salary



—Wide World Photos

A shotgun-toting San Francisco policeman heads for his car after Mayor Joseph Alioto declared a state of emergency to end a strike by that city's police officers and firefighters in August 1975.

are hidden in such things as rank differentials, shift differentials, longevity, health benefits, vacations, paid holidays, educational incentive pay, retirement contributions, uniform allowance, cost of living raises and life insurance. For example, it has recently been reported that a policeman in New York City now starts out at \$13,673 per year. After three years, his salary rises to \$17,458 per year. With shift differential, paid holidays, uniform allowance and cost of living, this comes to \$20,049 per year. When one adds in the retirement contributions of \$9,413 and adds in \$1,090 in health coverage, the total compensation now reaches \$30,552 per year. In addition, a New York City policeman has unlimited sick leave for both line of duty and non-line of duty illness, 20 vacation days for the first three years and 27 days thereafter, out of 365 days, he need only work 211 days; he can retire in 20 years at 50 percent of the final year's earnings, including base pay, overtime, paid holidays, shift differentials and longevity. This indeed makes the position very attractive — witness the fact that 117,504 candidates applied for the most recent New York City police patrolman examination. This is also true for the Pennsylvania State Police — the highest paid state police organization in the country. The top trooper's pay in Pennsylvania because of a recent arbitrator's award now also exceeds \$17,000 per year, plus the usual hidden costs.

The final issue allied to recognition is police isolationism. When the police become isolated, they establish police unions. This is, of course, a self-defense mechanism and thus a power base is born. The police then begin to speak out on public issues, endorse political candidates and even initiate referendums. Recently, some police unions have begun referendums on local or state-wide collective bargaining bills. These unions become a strong vocal and dynamic group with which the city must cope. This power base continues to grow year after year as they continue to take more and more of the traditional powers away from city hall, the state house and civil service commissions.

The next major issue in police collective bargaining is the union's impact on policy. It goes without saying that police

unions have had an enormous impact and influence on policy and as an instrument of police reform. In fact, for all intents and purposes, where police unions are strong, we will find civil service weak and on its way out. It has been suggested that perhaps the only future for civil service will be in the testing of recruits and those seeking promotion. Unions now speak to all of their salary areas — that is wages, shift differential, short-shift changeover, time and a half, pyramiding, vacation, holiday and other pay issues. The unions have also made large gains in the fringe benefit areas — that is Blue Cross-Blue Shield and other health plans, major medical, dental, drug, optical, bereavement leave, sick leave, pension, disability, educational incentive, and numerous other areas. The unions have also vastly improved working conditions, by providing a bill of rights, free speech, labor-management committees, the elimination of polygraph tests, the elimination of press releases for arrested officers, establishing evaluation criteria, personnel files policy, job bidding procedures, layoffs, the eight hour day, the 40 hour week, and the 16 hour break between shifts, disciplinary hearings, suspension provisions and numerous other improvements.

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Southern Prison Chiefs Seek Options as Inmate Census Soars

By EVA LEE HOMER

In recent years prison populations have risen sharply all over the nation. Southern states, such as South Carolina and Florida, have experienced the largest increases in the nation in the number of people confined to their prisons during the last year. In 1975 North Carolina and Georgia had the largest per capita prison populations in the country. For the first time, women's prisons are overflowing.

While prison overcrowding, together with increased crime rates has become a national problem, the crunch appears to be most noticeable in the South. Southern prisons have long been noted for the harshness of their living conditions. What happens when the problem of overcrowding is aggravated? How do Southern officials react? How do they cope?

Some prison administrators are using tents as emergency housing quarters; others have begun accelerated release programs. On a number of occasions, officials in Florida have refused to accept new prisoners. Predictably, there are no easy answers. No master plan has evolved, no brilliant solutions have come forth. Each state is coping in its own way, based on — what? A brief look at correctional policy and practice in the several southern states should provide some insights.

In January 1976, Federal District Judge Frank Johnson ordered Alabama officials not to accept any new prisoners into state prisons. With a prison population of 4,420, and the Atmore and Holman prisons still smoldering from the after-effects of inmate demonstrations in 1973, Alabama prison officials and state legislators are busy trading accusations of who is to blame for the state of their prison system.

In Arkansas, Cummins Prison Farm inmates have been sleeping in the gymnasium, recreation room, infirmary and commissary. With a population of 2,338, Arkansas prisons have received court orders to alleviate their overcrowded conditions. In response to these, administrators have acquired a number of mobile homes which are now being used to house the excess inmates.

The worst prison overcrowding in the nation can be found in Florida. The Florida detention rate is 355 per 100,000 population as compared to the national average which is about 200 per 100,000. However, Florida has not yet chosen to implement a program of early release or increased parole. One policy which has been instituted involves the sending of "delay" letters to some convicted persons. These letters simply inform the convict that there is no room for him in prison at this time and that he will be notified where and when to report to begin serving his sentence. The St. Petersburg Times reported the sending of one such letter to a man convicted of murder. This incident aroused popular concern and caused many people to wonder: "Will he stick around and report when notified? Will he run? Will he kill again before there is room for him in prison? If he can be trusted to be outside for an unspecified period now, would imprisonment serve any purpose later?"

According to the Florida Department of Offender Rehabilitation, Florida prisons are receiving 50 more inmates a week than they are releasing. They are housing the overflow in converted warehouses and Army tents. In 1975, the state legislature hurriedly passed a "three year, mandatory, no parole sentence for crimes committed

with a gun," but did nothing with the "budget-impact estimate that eventually warned it would require \$88 million in [prison] construction alone." During debate on the bill, Florida State Senator Vernon Holloway (D-Miami) told reporters: "They [the prisoners] say, 'we'll riot.' Well, I say, let them riot. Who cares?" Florida now has over 18,000 prisoners, more than any other state in the nation. Officials and administrators are calling loudly for more prison construction.

In October, 1975, the Georgia parole board cut one year off the sentences of all prisoners convicted of non-violent crimes (with the exception of narcotic sales) if the inmate had served at least two years in prison. This action permitted the immediate release of more than 400 inmates, out of total prison population of 11,067. The action was seen as drastic by some, a drop in the bucket by others. At the very least it seems to reflect some practical thinking.

Louisiana has a prison capacity of 2600. When a Federal court ordered Louisiana to reduce the overcrowding of its prison population of 4,774, attempts were made to obtain a World War II ship to convert into a prison. This plan failed however, when state officials refused to grant funds for the ship. To date, no new bright ideas have come from Louisiana; conditions remain overcrowded and facilities overtaxed.

Mississippi has purchased an old Holiday Inn hotel to house its rapidly growing female inmate population. The state is at present implementing accelerated parole and various work release programs to reduce its prison population of 2,429.

Early parole has been chosen by North Carolina officials as a means of alleviating overcrowding. With a prison population of 12,486, North Carolina is about 2600 over its capacity. Until the recent Supreme Court decision declared the state's death penalty statute unconstitutional, Death Row inmates were doubled up in one-person cells.

South Carolina's women's prison now holds almost triple its capacity. With a total prison population of 6,100, its men's prisons are also overflowing. This state is presently searching for abandoned school buildings to use as additional prisons. A fairly recent law permits South Carolina to release youthful offenders early; this program has helped to ease the overcrowding in that particular segment of the population.

Some Virginia prisoners are being housed in old hospitals, warehouses, trailers and ships. Short-term prisoners are doing their time in county jails. With a total prison population of 6,092, Virginia has accelerated parole releases and begun a massive prison construction program.

What will be the future of the Southern prison systems? Current predictions are not promising. The Washington Post probably echoed the feelings of many observers when it stated that an "inevitable result of the inmate crunch... will be more flare-ups among the population... sheer numbers could choke efforts... to rehabilitation."

"If prison inmates and prison guards agree on any one thing, it is that they share an unsafe place in which to live and work," reports Suzi Wilson, public relations officer for the Florida Department of Offender Rehabilitation. In several states, correctional officers have gone on strike and brought suits in Federal courts to demand relief from overcrowded conditions.

Pennsylvania correctional officers contended that working conditions have become so hazardous they violate the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Officers of the American Correctional Association see this as "a reaction to the helpless state of unpreparedness in the nation's fastest growing industry." What other business, ACA asks, has growth in the number of clients of 11 percent a year? What other business would accept them without adequate facilities and staff?

South Carolina's Commissioner of Corrections, William D. Leeke, states, "As prisoners get longer and longer sentences, we're seeing more efforts at escape and the risks are becoming greater... as to hostages being taken. Without hope, people try to escape... In our jurisdiction, we're seeing more confrontations between inmate and inmate and between inmates and staff. With the constant cramming in, you see more assaults on each other, more violence."

Leeke and his colleagues in the ACA are afraid that most Americans have become inured to the now-familiar stories of horror in prison. It is hard to stir up sympathy on this issue when citizens are beset with unemployment, inflation and fear of crime. "We've run out of space," Leeke states. "We've about reached the point of either having to come up with billions of dollars to get on with building facilities or face up to the fact that there may be a few viable alternatives that might save the taxpayers spending that money."

According to ACA statistics, it costs between \$16,000 and \$50,000 annually

per bed to accommodate each new prisoner properly. The cost includes a pro-rated share of the cost of dining halls, hospitals, chapels, workshops, classrooms, athletic facilities, metal detectors, fences, guard towers, salaries "and all the other facilities that make prisons more costly than luxury hotels."

Perhaps because of the untenable overcrowding and high costs, it should not be too surprising that some prison administrators still insist that the courts' first choices for offenders who do not appear to present physical danger to the community ought to be such non-incarceration modalities as work release, halfway houses, probation and parole.

Sources

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WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND?

Have a comment you'd like to make? Law Enforcement News invites its readers to submit commentaries on any subject of current interest to the criminal justice community. All contributions should be sent directly to the editor's attention.



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Rise in Ohio Rural Crime Prompts Citizen Anticrime Effort

In response to a 305 percent rise in crime in rural Ohio from 1965 through 1974, an LEAA-funded project is organizing some of that state's rural residents in a multi-faceted anticrime effort.

The program, which was begun by the Ohio branch of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has trained thousands of country dwellers to look for signs of crimes and to safeguard against them.

In addition to conducting special anticrime projects in 13 of Ohio's 88 counties, the program involves extensive research into rural crime by Ohio State University's College of Agriculture. The combined efforts have been financed for three years by \$170,119 in grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

"Traditionally, rural families felt they did not have to lock their homes and property to make them secure from theft," noted LEAA Administrator Richard W. Velde. "The sprawling aspect of rural living — with its many buildings and large pieces of equipment on each farm — made locking up everything impractical as well as a nuisance."

However, Velde indicated that the situation has changed for the worse. "Rural crime is on the rise with the advent of more expensive equipment and the assistance of superhighways that can transport people in and out of rural communities in minutes," he said. "The Ohio Farm Bureau program is aimed at reducing the probability of such victimization."

G. Howard Phillips, an Ohio State rural sociologist who conducted the crime research, said that initially the researchers did not even know the nature of rural crime. "We knew the problem was grow-

ing but didn't know in which areas," he said.

Phillips' group found that vandalism was the leading crime in rural Ohio, accounting for 38 percent of the victimization, and that 16- to 19-year-olds were most often arrested for rural offenses.

According to the sociologist's statistics, traditional respect for others' property is changing. In a survey of 599 high school sophomores in three rural Ohio districts, 52 percent admitted to one or more acts of vandalism. Among that group, 62 percent said they did it for fun and 71 percent did not see it as a criminal act.

Phillips said his immediate goal is "turning around this basic attitude toward vandalism." He is currently working with the Farm Bureau to develop a training program aimed at rural junior high school youths.

"I feel youngsters are often the victims of their own peer groups," Phillips explained. "They don't really know the consequences of their acts of vandalism to the victim in terms of property loss, inconvenience and danger."

The Ohio State researchers conducted their survey in 1974 and 1975, conducting 889 field interviews, examining one year of offense and offender records kept by sheriffs in nine Ohio counties, and collecting questionnaires from members of Farm Bureau Councils in 84 counties which represented 7,400 Ohio farm families. Arrest records used in the study revealed that 60 percent of those committing crimes come from villages, towns and cities to victimize rural residents.

One of the primary goals of the Farm Bureau project is to educate rural citizens on the importance of identification systems for machinery, grain, livestock, and personal property. The method involves assigning a number to each participating farmer.

According to LEAA, the ID number is inscribed on machinery and other valuables and can be marked on the ears of livestock. To identify grain, five pounds of paper confetti with identification numbers stamped on it are mixed with every 40,000 bushels of grain. "It is impossible to remove all the confetti from the grain if it is stolen," an LEAA spokesman said.

In addition to the ID operation, the Farm Bureau program is conducting neighborhood watch projects, encouraging youth volunteers to work in community crime prevention efforts, coordinating criminal justice activities between law enforcement agencies and other members of the criminal justice system, and conducting court watch programs to help citizens learn about their local criminal justice systems.

Marion County Sheriff Ron Scheiderer praised the results of the program in his county which included the publication of a monthly newsletter entitled "Sheriff's Informer." The periodical explains crime patterns and fraudulent activities in the county over the past month and is edited and mailed by a group of senior citizens to 1,000 rural families.

"Any time we put out information on a disaster, a crime or a particular suspect in the county, all we have to do is call one Farm Bureau family and within two hours a network of a thousand families

is on the lookout for problems," he said. "Citizens are making crime part of their responsibility and getting out and looking for it."

Scheiderer described one incident involving two Farm Bureau members who helped him crack a burglary ring. The farmers saw an unfamiliar car enter the driveway of neighbors they knew to be

absent and called the sheriff. When the sheriff arrived, the farmers had already captured the suspects and had gathered evidence of the attempted theft.

According to LEAA the incident resulted in the breakup of a theft ring responsible for 12 burglaries in three counties and the return of 80 percent of the stolen property.

LEAA Says New Body Armor Saved 15 Cops from Serious Gunshot Wounds

Soft body armor protected at least 15 police officers from possibly fatal gunshot wounds and prevented serious injury to eight others in non-gun incidents last year, according to figures released recently by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Most of the officers who escaped serious injury had been taking part in the national field testing of the protective devices.

In separate incidents, two officers were shot in the chest over the heart from ranges of seven and 450 feet. LEAA noted that in both cases the bullets did not penetrate the armor, and the subsequent injuries were not extensive.

Another incident involved an officer who was shot in the heart area from a distance of less than three feet a few days after receiving his armor in 1975. The bullet did not get through the vest.

LEAA noted that in one shooting an officer was not participating in the program but was wearing a vest. He was shot at point-blank range with a .38 caliber revolver and suffered only a two-inch contusion where the bullet struck.

The armor is constructed of Kevlar, a synthetic cloth-like fiber that is stronger and lighter than nylon. The material was originally developed as a substitute for steel in belted radial tires.

LEAA Administrator Richard W. Velde linked the new armor with FBI reports of a reduction in slayings of policemen in 1976 from 129 to 109.

"We feel that LEAA played a part in this decrease by funding this armor program and stimulating interest in this area among private manufacturers and the law enforcement community," he said, noting that police fatalities increased at a rate of

10 to 15 percent per year from 1966 through 1973 when the armor program began.

LEAA's Lester D. Shubin said the vests were also valuable "for the incidents we didn't even suspect."

Study Charges Youths Are Held In Adult Jails

Continued from Page 3

had contracts to detain juveniles for prior to trial Federal offenses, and nearly 240 jails had contracts to house juvenile prisoners serving Federal sentences. However, the report added that that the contracts do not reflect the number of juveniles actually placed in the jails because that data could not be ascertained.

In view of the Federal situation, CDF recommended that the Justice Department prohibit BOP from contracting with local jails to hold juveniles, and called for an amendment to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act that would forbid the jailing of children.

Other study proposals recommended that states legislate an immediate and complete prohibition on holding youths under 18 in any jail or lockup used for adults, and that they sponsor adequate alternative placements.

"We also urge a more active role for bar and bench to end jail abuse of children and youth," Judge Polier said. "Judges who are frustrated by the lack of juvenile facilities but who are passive in their absence become unwitting conduits to punitive facilities which violate the rights of the children they are charged with protecting."

Colorado Private Eye Licensing Statute Voided by Court

Private detectives in Colorado will be able to remain in business only if the State Senate passes a recently proposed bill that would fill a legal loophole created early last month when the Colorado Supreme Court declared the state's private eye license law unconstitutional.

The court had ruled that the detective licensing law was unconstitutional because it does not adequately define a "detective business."

The proposed measure, sponsored by Senate minority leader Ray Kogovsek (D-Pueblo), would spell out the term "private detective business" and clarify exactly which individuals and businesses must obtain licenses.

Quick passage of the bill was urged by Colorado Secretary of State Mary Estill Buchanan, who said the measure is crucial within 10 days of the State Supreme Court's decision. She added that without a new statute, the state could be held liable for repayment of all detective license fees collected since 1887, when the old law went into effect.

Buchanan, whose office issues the licenses, noted that there are about 200 businesses licensed under the old statute.

Meanwhile, the Senate Business Affairs and Labor Committee accepted a package of amendments from the Attorney General's office that are designed to clarify the new measure. The most important of the provisions gives exemptions to certain groups who might fall under the definition of a detectives, including insurance investigators.

Interview: Hartford's Hugo Masini

Continued from Page 9

of the arguments could be eliminated if both the police managers and union leaders get a firm grasp on their role in the bargaining process.

Look, in the immediate future public service institutions are going to face even more difficult labor relations questions than business and industry. I don't think that union leaders have thoroughly thought through the role and function of their unions but feel that managers have also consistently ducked the issues involved in the rising unionization of the work force. It is easy to deplore unionization but not so easy to come up with alternatives. Tripartite or mandatory settlements have not shown much success in other countries but, with escalation in labor cost and heavy inflation, they may have to be tried here — at least in emergency situations. I don't believe that all-out warfare with unions is the answer but I really can't see any alternatives to collective bargaining. I hope that I've been responsive to the question. As for productivity, I think that it would be extremely difficult to establish valid and reliable measurements that reflect union influence. It would be an interesting area to research.

LEN: On a liberal-conservative continuum, where would you place yourself?

MASINI: I have never put much faith in labels, but I guess I wouldn't object violently to "progressive." Probably everybody thinks of himself as "progressive" so this label is innocuous enough. Certainly terms like liberal and conservative may be interesting but they are not very informative. For example, if you compare Ed Davis with Bob di Grazia, two men with whom I have a very close professional bond, you may observe some pronounced differences in administrative style and approach to servicing the communities in which they work. Saying that a liberal is more effective than a conservative is pretty meaningless, both can effectively respond to the needs of a community. We all disagree on the best way to resolve many of the complex issues facing our departments — open debate and variations in style are good for policing.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

Law Enforcement News is seeking state correspondents to write stories dealing with topics of interest to the criminal justice community.

'Quiet Village' Police Department Stings International Gun Ring

Mount Kisco, N.Y., a quiet village a few miles north of Manhattan, happens to be my family home. It also happens to boast a police department with a track record to be envied by larger towns and cities.

The Mount Kisco "Sting," completed last May, exposed an international conspiracy to sell more than \$30 million worth of illegal firearms and resulted in the convictions of seven men on charges of conspiring to defraud the United States and to commit violations of the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Under the supervision of Chief William J. Nelligan, "the Sting" began in February, 1976 as a fairly routine undercover drug operation. Detective Robert Cercena and Confidential Agent #69 known as "The Bear" were in touch with a suspected drug dealer, Vincent Coppola, who offered to help them make contact with a big-time firearms dealer, who would supply them with a complete list of the weapons for sale.

The officers agreed and met at the Pepper Tree Restaurant (a local establishment owned by the rock stars, the Isley Brothers). There they received an itemized list of guns and firearms, with which, Det. Cercena reported, "someone could start a small war."

He was not exaggerating. The list handed over by Vincent Coppola included 2,000 foreign-made sub-machine guns; 10,000 M-26-1A hand grenades; 2 million rounds of ammunition for a 9 mm. automatic; 2,000 M-16's; 10,000 Browning automatic rifles stored in England; 5,000 .45 automatics; and 5,000 .38 calibre guns. Also available, according to this list, were unspecified quantities of 60 and 81 mm. mortar launchers in Spanish warehouses; bazookas of various sizes; missiles of the range of 4,000 nautical miles; gatling guns and aircraft cannons; and rockets.

Det. Cercena and "The Bear" set up a game plan of which Paramount Pictures could have been proud. (Chief Nelligan is now in the habit of joking that he is ready to go into show business.) Vincent Coppola was to be known as Tony, the son of an underworld figure who lived on a ranch outside Las Vegas. For his father, Tony ran businesses in the New York area, including the Health Club and a restaurant in Mount Kisco. "The Bear" was Tony's cousin, and Det. Cercena was Tony's adopted brother. Joe Kelly of the White Plains office of the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (A.T.F.) division of the Federal government, was a newcomer to the family, and an expert on armaments.

During the following March and April this "family" met a number of times with the group of men who, for a price, could supply guns and ammunition in any quantity. By their own admission, this group had for some time been selling to the I.R.A. and to warring Lebanese factions.

Raymond Geraldo of Fort Lee, N.J., claimed to be the son of an American military advisor in Guatemala, where Geraldo had grown up and established friendships among South American military officers. These acquaintances of his were willing, again, of course, for a price, to write out gun and ammunition orders on the pretext of needing them for the national defense of their native countries. These phony orders are called end use certificates, which, because they contain authorized signatures, can obtain for the buyer import-export licenses from the State Department.

Once the end use certificate was held, the weapons were to be procured in one of three ways: first, by actually shipping them to the South American destination, an agreement having been reached with the friendly general to re-ship them to another assigned destination; second, by sending the paper work alone to the Guatemalan general who would then bury it, the trucks carrying the arms would stop at a prearranged destination, the guns would be removed, and the vehicle would be reloaded with sandbags in the gun crates and then the crates would be shipped to Guatemala; third, by having a cargo plane with a flight plan showing its destination as Guatemala stop at Westchester Airport, where the weapons would be unloaded.

Geraldo encountered one minor difficulty when his Guatemalan friend and two bodyguards were gunned down in their car. Undaunted, Geraldo beat a hasty re-

treat to El Salvador, where he had another friend in the military.

Two other conspirators were Dominick Cagianese and Frank Alvarez of Dix Hills, Long Island. Both worked for Mott Haven Industries in the Bronx, Cagianese as Latin American Marketing Director and Alvarez as vice president. These two actually placed the order for 10,000 bushmaster machine guns and 1,500,000 rounds of ammunition, and handled clearances through the State Department.

Robert Michaelson and Irwin Toboeman agreed to form a dummy corporation through which the order from the general was to be placed. They were to act as bankers, setting up letters of credit to Mott Haven Industries, who, in turn would pay Bushmaster and the company supplying the million and a half rounds of ammunition. Michaelson, according to Chief Nelligan, was an import-export executive who commanded a high salary without ever stooping to illicit activity.

The last two of the seven conspirators were Miguel Daniel Celis, a representative of the Department of Exterior of El Salvador, who was sent to New York with the end use certificate. The man who actually signed the order was Col. Manuel Alfonso Rodriguez, military commander of El Salvador.

The Mount Kisco "Sting" involved extensive cooperation on the part of many of Mount Kisco's good citizens—the Isley Brothers, who allowed their restaurant and health club to be used for rendezvous; Richard Martabano, senior and junior, of Marty Motors, who loaned Cadillacs at a moment's notice (mafiosi must, after all, travel in style); Glen Modlin and the staff of the Holiday Inn, the site of the payoff and arrests. "These people were risking their property" admits Chief Nelligan. "They really wanted to help."

The room in the Holiday Inn adjoining that chosen for the payoff was set up with a one-way mirror, so that A.T.F. agents could record the transaction on video tape.

Det. Cercena met Geraldo, Celis and Col. Rodriguez at Kennedy Airport and brought them to the Mount Kisco Holiday Inn where Michaelson, Alvarez, and Toboeman were waiting with Agent Kelly, several other A.T.F. agents, including one who spoke Spanish, Vincent Coppola and several Mount Kisco police officers. After the six conspirators accepted \$100,000, they were arrested. Cagianese was taken into custody the following day as he stepped off a plane from Greece.

General Rodriguez received a 10-year sentence, the others received five years, with the exception of Cagianese, who was given a suspended sentence.

"Our coup de grace" is Chief Nelligan's description of this operation. It was the last and most successful of a series of 15 such undercover operations which together resulted in 39 felony arrests. The previous "sting" operations had involved dynamite and some other weapons, but were mainly concerned with drugs. The Chief is also proud of the fact that the dollar cost to the department was "exactly zero." Some money was provided by the Federal government, but the enterprising Mount Kisco police managed to con the principal conspirator into laying out \$10,000.

Nelligan thinks this country's gun laws are adequate but that the penalties should be more harsh. In this last operation, however, the arrests and convictions were for conspiracy to violate, rather than actual violation. Nelligan points out that to trap the conspirators into an actual violation, the Mount Kisco Department would have had to actually purchase \$75,000 worth of guns, a financial impossibility. And then, the Chief asks, "What are we going to do with 10,000 machine guns? Eat them?"

Chief Nelligan is also of the opinion that the State Department could be a bit more circumspect in issuing import-export licenses.

Det. Cercena, who has worked six years as a detective and before that as an officer, puts it another way. After his huge success, he said simply, "It was a lot of hard work."

Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Boulevard, Westwood P.O., Washington Township, New Jersey 07675.

New Book Releases for the Criminal Justice Library

Fundamentals of Police Administration. Charles D. Hale. Holbrook Press Inc. Boston. 1977. 364 pp.

There is no shortage of introductory books on police administration in the United States, but the field is so wide and so varied that there is always room for new approaches. Mr. Charles D. Hale, with seven years service in the El Segundo, California, Police Department, currently employed in government agency consultation, addresses himself to "students and practitioners, particularly in small and medium-sized departments, of police administration."

He attempts, at considerable length, to relate the standard lore of management theory to police needs and devotes much of his space to personnel management. In his section on public control of police he curiously omits any reference to the media of publication surely the police administrator's relationship to these organs of public opinion should have been discussed.

The author nevertheless contrives to mention, sometimes too briefly, a great many aspects of police administration, and his publishers have done an excellent job on the production of the book.

— Phillip John Stead

Communication For Justice Administration: Theory and Skill. Harry Knight and Walter Stevenson. Anderson Publishing Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. 1976. 100pp.

Communication for Justice Administration: Theory and Skill is the kind of book which has been long awaited in the field of Criminal Justice. Specifically, novice law enforcement officers should have access to a resource book which concerns itself with those communication skills, verbal and non-verbal, which he/she will need in order to make a positive job transition.

The authors have attempted to cover almost every aspect of communication within the confines of 100 pages. The book is divided into nine chapters, with ques-

tions and exercises at the end of each. In all but one chapter, on Report Writing, the book fails to explain, to any degree, any idea completely. However, this book was apparently written as a guide to communication in law enforcement, and in its present form it is just that, a guide. One is never sure whether it was written for the cop on the beat or the college classroom.

In the initial section of the book, the authors present a communication model. Encoding, transmission, decoding, etc., are defined and illustrated. This reader wrongfully assumed that the rest of the book would address all areas of communication from this model (an intelligent and practical approach). However, although the model is alluded to in other sections of the book, this idea never materialized. Instead, the authors seem to swing back and forth from esoteric generalizations to trite banalities.

One chapter, Language Use, attempts to discuss within six pages the nuances of

language usage throughout the U.S. from black dialect to sectional language patterns. The writer is quite sure that Chomsky, Hayakawa, and Peir will be deeply relieved to hear that a subject as complex as language can be so easily defined and discussed. Another example of overgeneralization occurs in a chapter entitled Giving Orders. Within the confines of nine pages an attempt is made to discuss seven aspects of giving orders from transmission to "the role of feedback."

The last chapter, Writing the Police Report, is well done. It addresses the objective nature in which such reports should be written without being so broad as to destroy the substance of its presentation. This chapter exemplified the true potential that a book of this kind has.

Communication for Justice Administration: Theory and Skill is an attempt at filling a void in law enforcement, but it is a book which fails to hit its mark with any degree of accuracy. Louis J. Guinta

Current Job Openings in the Criminal Justice System

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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

March 1, 1977

Undergraduate Teaching Position. Beginning Fall 1977, the University of Texas at San Antonio will have an opening at the assistant or associate professor level. Job duties include teaching law-related and other courses, and the development of a judicial management/paralegal option within the undergraduate Criminal Justice Program.

The position requires a law degree from an accredited law school, with additional graduate work desirable. Experience in teaching, or as a prosecutor or criminal defense attorney is highly desirable. Salary competitive. Applications will be accepted until March 25, 1977. To apply, contact: Dr. Ronald H. Rogers, Criminal Justice Program, Division of Special Programs, College of Multidisciplinary Studies, The University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX 78285. (512) 691-4620

Criminal Justice Teaching Position. A faculty position is available beginning Fall 1977 in the Criminal Justice Department, Northern Michigan University. Position involves teaching at the undergraduate level. Requirements include teaching and work experience in law enforcement, prosecution, correction or security. Applicants should have Ph.D., Ed.D., D.P.A., J.D., L.L.B., or M.S.W., in a criminal justice-related area, by the start of the Fall semester.

Rank will be at least at the assistant professor level with a minimum salary of \$15,000 for a 10-month academic year. Submit resume, three letters of reference, and official transcripts prior to March 30, 1977 to: Search Committee, c/o Dr. Ken Faurh, Criminal Justice Department, Northern Michigan University, Marquette, MI 49855.

Sociology/Criminal Justice Position. Bemidji State University, in Bemidji, Minnesota, has a position opening beginning with the Fall quarter 1977. Teaching responsibilities in the general of criminal justice, including criminal procedures and evidence, juvenile delinquency, police administration or police-community relations.

Qualifications: Ph.D. or A.B.D. desired, although a person with a master's degree and professional and/or teaching experience will be considered. Deadline for completed applications is April 1, 1977. Send applications to: Dr. Lewis J. Downing, Head, Division of Behavioral Science, Bemidji State University, Bemidji, MN 56601. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Police Science Instructor. Moraine Park Technical Institute, located in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, has an immediate opening for someone to teach and develop curriculum courses in police science. Additional responsibilities include: establishing and maintaining relationships with municipal, state, Federal and private agencies; attending in-service training conferences as required; and preparing required reports for submission to the Administrator of Community Services.

Qualifications: bachelor's degree in criminal justice, law or police science and at least two years of related law enforcement experience; or eight years of law enforcement experience; or a combination of college-level training and law enforcement experience totaling eight years. Must meet state certification requirements. In addition, candidates must be able to direct police training programs, and have the ability to teach adults.

Applications will be accepted until April 15, 1977. To request an application form, contact: Phillip Stoll, Assistant Director-Personnel Operations, Moraine Park Technical Institute, 235 North National Avenue, Fond du Lac, WI 54935.

Faculty Position. The Criminal Justice Program of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas is offering an assistant professor opening. Teaching duties will include correctional course development and teaching general criminal justice courses.

Applicants must have a Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology or a related area and possess demonstrated abilities in quantitative research. Salary will be competitive.

Send resume and cover letter by April 1, 1977 to John Horvath, Coordinator, Criminal Justice Program, University of Nevada, Las Vegas NV 89154.

Assistant Professor. Saint Cloud State University in Minnesota has an opening in its Center for Studies in Criminal Justice. This is a probationary position, subject to legislative funding, beginning in the 1977 Autumn term.

Candidates with a Ph.D. or A.B.D. in a criminal justice area or in political science are desired. An MA in political science is the minimum requirement. The university prefers that candidates possess a J.D. in addition to the above qualifications. Practical experience is not necessary but it will be considered.

The successful candidate will have nine preparations during the course of the academic year. Five will be in criminal justice and four will concern judicial process and the courts. Advising criminal justice students will also be part of the candidate's responsibilities. Salary will be commensurate with academic preparation and experience.

Send vita, transcripts, and three letters of recommendation by March 31, 1977 to: Dr. Richard J. Terrill, Chairperson, Search Committee, The Center for Studies in Criminal Justice, St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, MN 56301.

Associate Professor, Criminal Justice. The Department of Criminal Justice of California State University prefers a Ph.D. for this position. Other requirements include a minimum two years of full-time experience in the criminal justice system. Additional experience in the criminal justice field is required if the applicant's academic background includes only a law degree or a master's degree in a relevant field.

Successful applicant will instruct lower division, upper division and graduate students, advise about 90-100 undergraduates, and participate in committees at department, school and university levels.

Position will begin in September. Send resume by May 2, 1977 to: Criminal Justice Department, California State University, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90032.

Assistant Professor. The University of Akron's Community and Technical College seeks an assistant professor to teach in A.A. program in which 85 percent of the students go on for a baccalaureate.

The position requires a master's degree, but a Ph.D. is preferred. The university also prefers competency in more than one area of criminal justice, however, a Criminalist with an MA in physical science will be considered. Teaching experience at college level is required and field experience is desired.

A salary has been set at \$14,000 to \$16,000 for a September, 1977 starting date. Resumes should be sent to: Joseph R. Lentrini, Program Coordinator, University of Akron, Community and Technical College, 302 E. Buchtel Avenue, Akron, OH 44325.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge in this column. This includes administrative and teaching openings, civil service testing date periods for police officers, etc., and mid-level notices for federal agents.

Please send all job notices to: Jon Wicklund, Law Enforcement News, 448 W. 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-2167.

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Associate/Full Professor — Washington State University

Washington State University Department of Criminal Justice seeks senior scholar in the social/behavioral sciences, Fall 1977. Position requires at least an "ABD" in a Ph. D. program. Rank: Associate or Full Professor. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Educational and research background in public policy analysis, management and organizational change, program and impact evaluation, and performance measurement in the Criminal Justice System along with proven ability as a teacher are required. This senior scholar must provide leadership in the creation of funded research projects, professional development packages, and educational offerings in these substantive areas.

Send letters of application, vita with three recent letters of recommendation by March 31, 1977 to: Dr. Thomas A. Johnson, Chairperson, Department of Criminal Justice, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99164.

Washington State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. In order to assist W.S.U.'s effort to meet its Affirmative Action goals, minority and/or women candidates are encouraged to identify themselves as such in their application.

March 28-April 1, 1977. Comprehensive Assets Security Course. To be held in Old Town Alexandria, Virginia by the American Society for Industrial Security. Registration fee: \$350.00 for ASIS members, \$400.00 for non-members. For more details, write: ASIS, Headquarters Office, 2000 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006. Telephone: (202) 331-7887.

March 31-April 2, 1977. First Annual Conference of the Association of Police Planning and Research Officers. To be held at the San Diego Hilton Hotel. For further information and registration materials, write: Conference Chairman, Association of Police Planning and Research Officers, P.O. Box 5907, Santa Monica, California 90405.

April 6-9, 1977. National Symposium: "Progress in Criminal Justice - By Whose Standards?" At the Fairmount Hotel, New Orleans. Co-sponsored by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture and LEAA. Tuition \$110.00 for educators and employees of local, state and Federal agencies, and \$170.00 for all others. For more information, contact: James Taylor, Symposium Coordinator, NCCJPA, 505 E. Green, Champaign, IL 61802.

April 10-15, 1977. Training Workshop for Police Planners. To be held in Athens, Georgia. For details, call or write Mike Swanson, Continuing Education Program, Police Sciences Division, Institute of Government, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. (404) 542-2994.

April 14-24, 1977. National Institute on Community Residential Treatment Centers. To be held in Boston, Massachusetts. Each institute is limited to 40 participants with full travel and per diem expenses paid by an LEAA grant. For additional information and application, write or call: National Institute on Community Residential Treatment Centers, P.O. Box 18258, Seattle, WA 98118. Telephone: (206) 722-2436.

April 17, 1977. School Security Course. Presented by the California Specialized Training Institute at Camp San Luis Obispo. There is no tuition charge, but enrollment is limited to those law enforcement personnel and educators who are nominated by a parent agency. For full information, write: California Specialized Training Institute, Camp San Luis Obispo, CA 93406.

April 18-19, 1977. Symposium: Management of Law Enforcement Data Processing. Conducted in Washington, DC by IACP's Technical Research Services Divisions. Registration fee of \$85.00 includes all symposium documents. Additional information can be obtained from: Allen L. Pearson, Research Consultant, IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. Telephone: (301) 948-0922. Ext. 261 or 268.

April 18-22, 1977. Workshop: Police Corruption Issues. To be held in Chicago, Illinois by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For further information, contact: Ray Garza, Police Management and Operations Division, IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. Telephone: (301) 948-0922.

April 18-29, 1977. Crash Investigation Course. To be held in Evansville, Indiana by the Center for Criminal Justice Training of Indiana University. Tuition \$325.00. For details, write: Center for Criminal

Justice Training, Indiana University, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Harrison Building, Suite 502, 143 W. Market Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

April 21-24, 1977. Professional Development Workshop: Criminal Justice Education 1977: Basic Issues of Quality. Presented by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences at Memphis State University in Memphis, Tennessee. Fee: \$100.00 for ACJS members, \$150.00 for non-members. For brochure, write: Dr. William J. Mathias, Dean, College of Criminal Justice, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.

April 24, 1977. Officer Survival Course. To be held at Camp San Luis Obispo by the California Specialized Training Institute. For mailing address and eligibility, consult: April 17.

April 25-29, 1977. Training Course on Anti-Terrorism and Disorders. At the Illinois State Police Academy in Springfield. Transportation costs will be reimbursed in accordance with LEAA regulations. All meals and lodging will be provided. For more information and registration forms, contact: Captain William J. Ryan, Bureau of Training, Illinois State Police Academy, 401 Armory Building, Springfield, IL 62706.

April 25-May 20, 1977. Police Executive Development (POLEX) Institute. To be held in University Park, Pennsylvania by the College of Human Development of Pennsylvania State. Institute charge of \$795.00 covers all instructional costs, texts, training inventories, miscellaneous training supplies, two coffee breaks per day, two luncheons, and one formal dinner for the four-week program. For application request, write: James R. Horner, Training Supervisor, Police Executive Development Institutes, The Pennsylvania State University, S-203 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802.

April 28-May 1, 1977. Law Enforcement Hypnosis Seminar. At the Holiday Inn-International Airport in Los Angeles. Practice sessions will be provided and a certificate of training awarded. Tuition of \$395.00 includes four lunches and training materials. For registration information, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, 303 Gretina Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049. (213) 476-6024.

April 30-May 2, 1977. Police Productivity Measurement and Improvement Course. Presented by Theorem Institute in Seattle, Washington. Tuition: \$225.00. For complete information and registration, contact: Michael E. O'Neill, Vice President, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112. Telephone: (408) 294-1427.

May 2-6, 1977. Arson Investigation Course. To be held in Chicago, Illinois by Indiana University's Center for Crimi-

nal Justice Training. Tuition: \$225.00. For details, consult: April 18-29.

May 2-6, 1977. Training Course on Anti-Terrorism and Civil Disorders. At the Illinois State Police Academy in Springfield. For details, see: April 25-29.

May 2-6, 1977. Seminar: Crime Scene Procedures. To be held in Miami, Florida by the Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice. For information and registration, contact: Miami-Dade County Community College, North Campus, 11380 N.W. 27 Avenue, Miami, FL 33167. (305) 685-4505.

May 3-5, 1977. Police Training Program on Bombs and Explosives. Conducted by the Center for Criminal Justice of Case Western Reserve University's School of Law. Tuition \$100.00. For registration, write: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106.

May 8-13, 1977. Fifth Annual Training Conference of the International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators. At the Sheraton-Four Ambassadors, Miami, Florida. Registration fee \$70.00 for members, \$95.00 for non-members. Registration fee for non-members includes initiation and membership dues. More details can be obtained from: Investigator David Nye, 400 NW 2nd Avenue, Miami, FL 33128. (305) 579-6587.

May 9-11, 1977. Seminar on Juvenile Delinquency: Impact, Initiatives and New Concepts. To be held at the Sheraton National Motor Hotel in Arlington, Virginia under the sponsorship of "Juvenile Justice Digest." Registration fee of \$295.00 includes one luncheon, one reception/dinner, all texts and training materials. For details, write: Washington Crime News Services, 7260 Little River Turnpike, Annandale, VA 22003.

May 9-13, 1977. Training Program: Police Work with Juveniles. Presented by Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. Tuition: \$125.00. For mailing address, consult: May 3-5.

May 9-20, 1977. Police Firearms Instructor's Course. To be held in Bloomington, Indiana by Indiana University's Center for Criminal Justice Training. For details, see: April 18-29.

May 9-20, 1977. Management Seminar on Terrorism. To be held at the New Jersey State Police Training Center in Sea Girt. Limited to top police personnel from the eastern region of the country and selected personnel from major U.S. cities. Applications should be sent to: Captain J.P. Babick, Director of Training, Division of State Police, Sea Girt, NJ. Telephone: (201) 449-5200.

May 9-20, 1977. Line Supervision Seminar. Presented by the Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice. For details,

see: May 2-6.

May 16-17, 1977. Privacy and Security Course. To be held at the Royal Las Vegas Motor Hotel by Theorem Institute. For institute address, consult: April 30-May 2.

May 16-20, 1977. Burglary Investigation Seminar. Conducted by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement in St. Petersburg. For further information, contact: Robert B. Tegarden, Director, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

May 16-27, 1977. Police Supervisor Inservice Training (POSIT) Institute. Presented by Penn State in University Park. Fee of \$475.00 includes all instructional costs and materials, two coffee breaks per day, one luncheon, and one formal dinner for the two-week program. For further information, write or call: Edwin J. Donovan, Training Supervisor, POSIT. The Pennsylvania State University, S-203 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-0357.

May 18-20, 1977. Crime Analysis Course. Conducted by Theorem Institute in Las Vegas, Nevada. Tuition: \$225.00. For mailing address, see: April 30-May 2.

May 22-June 3, 1977. Workshop: Police Management. Presented by the University of Georgia's Institute of Government in Athens. For more information, see: April 10-15.

May 23-27, 1977. Workshop: Organization and Management of Multiple Agency Investigative Units. Conducted by IACP in Phoenix, Arizona. For details, see: April 18-20.

June 5-19, 1977. Travel Seminar: Swedish Criminal Justice. Sponsored by Sangamon State University's Department of Social Justice. Approximate cost: \$1,000.00. For further information write: S. Burkett Milner, Social Justice Professions Program, Sangamon State University, Springfield, IL 62708.

June 9-July 6, 1977. Summer Session in Criminal Justice in Denmark. Presented by the State University of New York College at Brockport in cooperation with the University of Copenhagen. Fee of \$970.00 includes all transportation from New York, certain meals and housing, but does not cover tuition. Inquiries may be sent to: Dr. Donald W. Myers, Director, International Education, State University College at Brockport, NY 14420. Telephone: (716) 395-2119. Registration deadline is May 1.

June 14-24, 1977. Southern Criminal Justice Tour. Conducted by the University of South Carolina's College of Criminal Justice. Graduate or undergraduate credit is offered for completion of the program. Pre-registration deadline is April 1. For complete details, write or phone: Dr. Gene Stephens, College of Criminal Justice, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208. (803) 777-6502.

Criminal Justice Events Wanted

The editors welcome contributions to "Upcoming Events." For best results, items must be sent in at least two months in advance of the event. Late-breaking items may be phoned in. Send to: Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th St., New York, NY 10019. (212) 489-3516.

New Products For Law Enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL FILM — "Life or Death" outlines the do's and don'ts and the rights and wrongs of emergency medical service operations.

Designed as an EMS training and orientation aid, the film contrasts two very different kinds of ambulance services. One is staffed with professional emergency medical technicians who know what to do and how to do it. The other is manned by amateurs who suffer the pitfalls of inadequate training.

"Life or Death" is defined as a public service information film which graphically illustrates the role of the emergency medical services in the community and demonstrates what such a service should and should not be.

More information can be obtained from: Film Communicators, 11136 Weddington Street, North Hollywood, CA 91601. Telephone: (213) 766-3747.

BUSINESS SECURITY FILM — Designed for use by businesses and law enforcement agencies in their crime prevention programs, "Inside Job" deals with employee theft, one of the prime causes of inventory shrinkage.

The 18-minute, color/sound film demonstrates the methods commonly used by employees to steal and defines steps that any business can take to deter the problem of internal theft.

Featuring actor Cliff Robertson, the movie was produced as a companion piece to "Sticky Fingers," a 1976 film about shoplifting.

Both 16mm and 8mm prints are available from Aptos Film Productions, Inc.,

729 Seward Street, Los Angeles, CA 90038. Telephone: (213) 462-1241.

DUAL PURPOSE NIGHT STICK — Night-Chuk is a nightstick that contains a cable coupling unit which transforms the weapon into a set of nunchaku (karate sticks).

The highly engineered coupling unit is designed for hidden or exposed use and permits an officer to utilize the stick as a versatile striking and restraining device.

Available in poly-plastic, aircraft aluminum alloy, and high grade stained oak, the weapon is designed to stop illegal activities before physical tactics become necessary. The appearance of Night-Chuk gives the officer a psychological edge which stops trouble before it starts.

Night-Chuk comes in six different models, and two longer Riot-Chuk models are also available.

For details and price information, contact: Research Weapons Company, 4674 Walton Blvd., Drayton Plains, MI 48020. Telephone: (313) 674-4422.

PHOTO LAB BROCHURE — Nord Photo Engineering, Inc. has published an illustrated "All Product" brochure that gives a brief description of each model in the company's extensive printing and processing line.

In addition to describing enlargers, chemical handling equipment and film processors, the catalogue contains a postage-free return card to request more specific details on selected products.

The brochure can be obtained by writing Nord Photo Engineering, 529 South 7th Street, Minneapolis, MN 55415

Police Foundation Study Raps ATF Firearms Control Effort

Continued from Page 6

same approximate portion that the two represent in the nine-city sample for all confiscations, in the overall 1974 trace request sample, in the overall 1975 ATF trace request sample, in the nine-city murder sample, and in the ATF murder trace request sample."

Another study finding indicated that "a locality's overall murder rate is in some way related — independent of criminal propensity in that locality — to the number of firearms available there." A Foundation statement noted, however, that this is subject to further research.

Steven Brill, who directed the Foundation's firearms project and authored the report, implied that most of the study's findings should be taken with a grain of salt. "We cannot emphasize enough that this report must be regarded only as a first step," he wrote. "The only certain finding is that research [on firearms abuse] is possible and productive."

In a preface to the report, Police Foundation President Patrick Murphy called the study "the first sustained effort to examine, from a police perspective, the problem of firearm abuse by using police records."

Like Brill, Murphy cautioned that the report "is only a beginning step," although he emphasized that the study's finding on cheap handguns is an important one. "This evidence clearly indicates that the belief that so-called Saturday Night Specials are used to commit the great majority of felonies is misleading and counterproductive and can confuse the police administrator in confronting the problem of firearm abuse."

Regarding the age of firearms used by

criminals, the study found that a large percentage of the crime guns were relatively new. "It seems that older weapons are proportionately less often involved in crimes than their share of the firearm stockpile suggests they would be, and that the firearm involved in a crime usually has been manufactured no more than four years previous to its confiscation," the study said.

Based on the gun age finding, the study indicated that "new Federal firearm legislation might have a faster impact than had previously been thought."

However, the report warned that there could be problems with a nationwide gun registration program. "The data on firearms commerce reported by ATF although not recorded precisely, suggest that the volume of commerce is so high that any registration or licensing effort requiring prescreening of firearms purchasers would require a massive paperwork and clerical effort."

Study estimates gleaned from a number of conflicting sources, including ATF and the Census Bureau, reveal that about 2 to 2.5 million handguns and 3.5 to 4 million long guns are being acquired by civilians each year.

In view of these figures, the report suggested that "any system to keep track of them and screen their owners — without limiting the volume of such manufacture and sale to drastically smaller absolute numbers — would involve a cumbersome and expensive government effort."

"Such a system may be worthwhile, but the difficulty of implementing it should be acknowledged and planned for realistically," the report added.

300 NY Police Agencies Tie In To Computerized Data Network

Police agencies in New York State are tying into a new computerized communications network that is designed to provide quick access to anticrime data and will save an estimated \$440,000 annually.

By summer, over 300 departments will be provided with 340 high speed computer terminals linked to the state police-operated New York Statewide Information Network (NYSPIIN).

According to a state police spokesman, the savings will stem from substantially lower monthly rental fees charged by the International Communications Corporation which manufactures the new units.

The head of the New York State Police Administration, Deputy Superintendent Warren B. Surdam, said, "The expansion of our NYSPIN system and the refinements that will be achieved with the new terminals will enable us to offer the criminal justice community broader but less expensive services."

"Vital information will become instantaneously available to all police officers in the state through NYSPIN's support of total police information needs, and through this coordination the smallest and largest departments will be placed on a communications par," Surdam added.

The new unit, called the ICC 40 Plus, consists of a computerized keyboard, television screen and hard copy printer, and is capable of transmitting 1,800 words per minute.

The system will handle such information as stolen vehicles and plates, nationwide driver and registration data, license and registration information from the State

Department of Motor Vehicles; stolen guns, boats, articles, securities; and wanted and missing persons.

A police spokesman said that an additional 238 terminals will enhance NYSPIN's statewide leadership role. He added that the entire network interconnects with the National Crime Information Center, the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System and the state's Department of Motor Vehicles.

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